

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st October 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			Lb.	Miles.	In.		
Oct.	15th	29.624	89.0	76.5	136.8	82.3	77.1	73.5	0.76	E N E & E by N	...	137.8	...	...	Clear, cirri and cumuli.
	16th	819	90.0	76.8	135.0	82.9	75.9	71.0	.68	E by N	...	88.8	...	...	Cirri, cumuli and clear.
	17th	840	90.5	76.5	138.0	82.6	76.1	71.5	.70	E by N & E N E	...	97.4	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	18th	840	90.4	77.0	141.5	83.5	76.9	72.3	.70	E N E	...	94.7	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	19th	813	90.5	79.5	140.7	83.7	75.2	74.3	.74	E N E, E & S S E	...	85.7	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	20th	833	91.5	79.0	137.0	84.3	76.0	71.3	.66	S E & E	...	92.8	...	...	Clear.
	21st	867	90.8	70.7	145.0	84.6	77.7	72.9	.69	E & S E	...	65.5	...	☉	Clear and cirrocumuli. Drizzled at 4½ A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	15.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	91.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	89.8
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.78
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil
	{ by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0.51
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st October	...	44.31
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	66.32

GOPERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd October 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHUREEF SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of September 1873.

[illegible]

A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 27th October 1879.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,123	1,054 0 0	105 8 0	930 0	150 0 0	15 0 0	120 8 0
Or per mile of railway	41	39 0 0	3 18 0	35 0	6 0 0	0 12 0	4 10 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	17,798	18,957 0 0	1,395 14 0	49,031 10	4,739 0 0	473 18 0	1,869 13 0
Total for 15 weeks	18,924	19,011 0 0	1,501 2 0	50,581 0	4,889 0 0	483 18 0	1,990 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,436	1,238 4 10	123 16 7	2,827 0	394 10 3	39 9 3	163 5 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	53	46 7 1	4 10 11	104 0	14 7 9	1 8 11	8 19 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,765	18,745 0 0	1,374 10 0	69,218 11	6,079 10 0	607 19 4	1,923 9 4

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,253	928 0 0	93 12 0	4,235 0	425 0 0	42 10 0	135 2 0
Or per mile of railway	44	34 0 0	3 8 0	155 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	6 0 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	18,924	19,011 0 0	1,501 2 0	50,581 0	4,894 0 0	488 18 0	1,990 0 0
Total for 16 weeks	20,177	19,937 0 0	1,593 14 0	54,816 0	6,314 0 0	531 8 0	2,125 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,023	878 6 6	87 16 10	1,398 30	166 6 9	16 16 10	103 13 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	36	82 8 9	3 4 6	51 13	5 13 0	0 11 8	3 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,788	14,623 6 6	1,462 6 10	79,617 1	6,238 1 3	623 16 3	2,096 3 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	112,604	1,40,717 14 9	13,724 2 10	720,403 0	3,02,406 13 0	37,720 12 6	41,444 15 4
Or per mile of railway	88	116 15 6	10 14 5	563 0	236 4 1	21 13 2	32 7 7
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,410,213	17,56,963 8 9	161,054 19 6	7,741,115 10	34,09,633 6 0	312,541 0 4	473,595 19 10
Total for 15 weeks	1,522,817	19,06,681 4 6	174,779 2 4	8,464,518 10	37,11,945 3 0	340,261 12 10	515,040 15 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,324	1,07,234 7 5	15,331 13 2	502,972 20	2,72,230 2 0	24,953 10 3	40,285 3 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	91	130 10 8	11 19 6	401 0	212 10 9	19 9 11	31 9 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,445,977	17,09,079 5 10	162,165 12 2	8,634,188 39	34,74,634 6 10	318,508 3 6	480,673 14 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	114,269	1,74,695 13 3	16,013 15 9	912,587 0	4,13,339 11 0	37,899 9 5	53,903 3 3
Or per mile of railway	90	136 7 8	12 10 3	713 0	323 14 9	29 13 0	42 2 3
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	1,531,717	19,06,681 4 6	174,779 2 4	8,464,518 10	37,11,945 3 0	340,261 12 10	515,040 15 2
Total for 16 weeks	1,646,086	20,81,377 1 9	190,792 18 1	9,577,045 10	41,25,284 14 0	378,151 2 3	568,044 0 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,681	1,33,236 12 1	12,212 1 9	415,576 30	2,36,695 4 9	21,697 1 4	33,909 5 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	72	104 1 4	9 10 10	330 0	185 14 8	16 19 0	26 9 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,657,698	19,02,392 1 11	174,577 18 11	7,069,715 20	37,11,333 5 7	340,203 3 10	514,583 17 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Grs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,637	15,866 18 9	1,456 5 11	62,007 0	21,018 12 0	1,926 14 5	3,383 0 4
Or per mile of railway	25	71 1 4	6 10 4	277 0	94 0 8	8 12 5	15 2 9
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	83,813	1,37,353 10 3	11,857 8 4	552,629 10	1,71,034 12 0	15,678 3 9	27,535 12 1
Total for 16 weeks...	89,450	1,53,240 8 0	13,313 14 3	614,636 10	1,92,053 4 0	17,604 18 2	30,918 19 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,095	12,359 13 7	1,189 19 7	38,351 30	14,278 4 11	1,308 16 11	2,491 16 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	18	55 4 10	5 1 5	167 0	63 14 2	5 17 1	10 19 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	66,651	1,49,735 14 1	13,723 15 9	496,181 30	1,48,106 6 9	13,678 8 5	27,302 4 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th October 1873, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Grs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	32,207½	19,450 8 0	1,782 19 3	140,394 38	53,368 10 9	4,893 19 3	6,076 18 6
Or per mile of railway	203	122 14 7	11 5 4	883 0	337 5 11	30 18 6	38 3 10
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	409,493½	2,55,544 8 9	23,425 6 3	1,732,725 3	5,98,040 10 11	53,003 18 6	77,329 3 7
Total for 15 weeks	441,701	2,74,995 0 9	25,208 5 6	1,873,020 0	6,41,429 5 8	58,797 15 7	84,006 1 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,619½	33,343 9 10	3,139 16 7	198,383 36	62,894 10 0	5,764 8 6	7,904 2 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	209	149 2 7	13 13 6	1,267 0	401 15 1	36 18 8	50 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	624,863	2,59,168 5 5	21,923 16 11	2,290,648 30	5,97,835 10 5	53,886 15 4	78,969 12 3

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Grs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,083	748 0 0	74 16 0	16,201 0	555 0 0	55 10 0	180 0 0
Or per mile of railway	183	26 8 0	2 13 0	579 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	4 13 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	63,645	10,983 0 0	1,096 4 0	264,539 0	3,740 0 0	374 12 0	1,972 16 0
Total for 16 weeks	64,728	11,730 0 0	1,173 0 0	280,740 0	4,295 0 0	430 2 0	2,156 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,460	974 0 0	97 8 0	2,633 22	330 8 0	32 1 1	129 9 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	231	34 12 7	3 9 7	941 8	11 7 2	1 2 11	4 12 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	70,971	11,864 14 0	1,169 9 9	193,618 16	5,906 14 6	590 13 10	1,780 2 7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 16th September 1873.

READ—

The Annual General Report of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for the year 1872-73, with its enclosures.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor is much indebted to the Commissioner, Mr. Buckland, for the trouble he has taken in so clearly condensing and systematizing the several district reports and for his own review of the Divisional Administration.

2. The general tendency of the report is to show that the people of the western districts are upon the whole poorer than the average of the inhabitants in Bengal, and that wages are low except in the vicinity of Calcutta and along the Hooghly River. Throughout the division the lower classes, it is said, are a poor and improvident people, and although their actual bodily wants are small and easily satisfied, there is but a small approach to anything like an accumulation of capital among them at present. There is a good deal of emigration from the western borders of the division, but not apparently from the alluvial tracts or from Beerbhoom.

3. There was a scanty rainfall last year, and the rice crop in the division was necessarily affected, but the losses were mostly local, and the general crop was not very deficient. Fortunately the cold weather harvest was unusually good and abundant.

4. The manufacture of silk is a staple industry in the districts of Midnapore and Beerbhoom. In Midnapore the value of the silk made is valued by the Collector at thirty-two lakhs of rupees, and its manufacture is said to contribute directly or indirectly to the support of 150,000 people. In Midnapore also is produced indigo of a very excellent description. The produce is valued at $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per annum. The manufacture of indigo is now extinct in Hooghly, and is languishing and unprofitable in other parts of the division.

5. The topic of public health has, as Mr. Buckland remarks, an unfortunately overpowering interest in the Burdwan Division. Very numerous special reports on the subject of the epidemic fever in Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Beerbhoom have been submitted to Government during the year. The district of Howrah also, and even Bancoorah, have not been entirely free from the fever. In Burdwan the sub-divisions of Culna—the seat of its early ravages—and of Raneegunge alone escaped—the former partially, the latter almost entirely. This is the tenth year of the epidemic in the district, and the fourth year of its appearance in the town of Burdwan.

The whole tract of Beerbhoom, speaking roughly, lying south and east of a line drawn through Soory from south-west to north-east, was occupied by the malady. It is noteworthy here, as Mr. Geoghegan observes, that the low flesh-eating castes, who had offered a more successful resistance to the disease in the year before, now succumbed equally with others. In Midnapore the fever again made its appearance, in the over-populated thannah of Daspore, which borders on Hooghly, and showed a tendency to spread southwards. There was much fever in Hooghly during the usual season from October to February; and over the densely populated part of the district reaching from French Chandernagore to Howrah, it assumed a very fatal character. The entire question of the incidence of the fever in this unfortunate division is, as the Commissioner and the public are aware, under the most anxious consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the executive Government is sparing no pains to relieve, if possible, the sufferings and depression under which the country still labors.

There is much reason to hope that the present season is turning out more favorably, and that the scourge may be passing away from tracts which have suffered for several years, as it has passed from those which previously suffered in former years.

6. Mr. Pellow, the Collector of Hooghly, comments, His Honor believes with truth, upon the favorable disposition of the people generally towards Government. They have rendered willing obedience and even co-operation in the statistical inquiries which have been instituted. The ordinary village population are, he says, a respectable, decent, and quiet class, who hate impropriety of any sort, and are almost puritan in their ideas. The English-speaking natives, though to be found in almost every village, are for the most part employed in the larger towns, and are only occasionally visitors to their homes. These men are generally supposed to be less loyally disposed, but the Collector thinks that there is not much ground for the belief. "They are chiefly remarkable," he writes, "for the loss of the good manners for which their fathers were so distinguished, and they confuse a desire for independence with an awkward appearance of incivility, which sits rudely upon them."

7. It is to be feared that the native press, which is largely supported by subscribers and contributors from this division, very inadequately expresses the real outcome of public feeling on the subjects of which it treats. The illiterate classes, who are, of course, the immense majority, are entirely unrepresented by the newspapers. The Commissioner complains of the present unbridled license of the press as affecting the feelings of the native officers of Government to an extent which is detrimental to the upright and fearless discharge of their official functions. "I fear," says Mr. Buckland, "that there is not a native Deputy Magistrate in the country who could deny that he was afraid

of becoming the subject of any personal attack in a native newspaper." He also denounces the growing practice of native newspapers commenting on and prejudicing pending cases. The Lieutenant-Governor must say that he thinks there is some foundation for these statements.

8. There was a break and a consequent failure of statistical operations in some districts of this division, owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding by which the services of the temporary establishments to which the Government of India had taken objection were dispensed with, before the permanent sub-divisional establishments had been entertained. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that now the latter have been sanctioned and are in operation, statistical work will be carried on actively. The report of the Special Statistical Deputy Collector of Beerbhoom has not yet been received.

9. The irrigation works have been pushed on during the year in Midnapore. It is much to be regretted that the attempts to introduce irrigation were accompanied by some circumstances which have led to discontent and annoyance among the people concerned. Mr. Buckland remarks that it would have been more for the true interests of Government to have given the people the gratuitous use of the water, so that they might have learned its value to them, than to attempt to obtain a petty revenue from it prematurely before the works were completed.

The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe the valuable testimony that is borne by the Collector of Hooghly to the success of the new Public Works system, under which the Executive Engineer, while professionally responsible to his own department, is placed directly under the orders of the Magistrate and those of the Road Cess Committee. The work now done, if somewhat more expensive than formerly, "is much superior in quality, and the system works admirably."

10. His Honor is inclined to concur with the Commissioner's observation (paragraph 27) that Assistant Magistrates should at some time serve as Assistant Superintendents of Police. This subject will be considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Judicial Department, in connexion with a somewhat similar recommendation by the Magistrate of Mymensingh in the administration report of his district for the past year.

11. Mr. Buckland recites the history and present situation of the rent law. His Honor fears that it is the fact that the status designed for the ryot by the Regulations of 1793 was much impaired, and in great part destroyed, by the great powers subsequently given to the zemindars under the old *hufstun* and *punjum* regulations with a view to enable them to realize their rents. As Mr. Buckland truly describes the process, under the law of 1799 and that of 1812, the proceedings began in both cases by a strong presumption equivalent to a knock-down blow against the ryot. The law of 1859 reduced the powers exercised by the zemindars themselves, while it increased the grounds of enhancement, and afforded the remedy of a summary process before Deputy Collectors, who were, however, often very insufficiently qualified. Rent-suits are now transferred to the civil courts; they are better tried, and the rights of the ryots are more respected than they were; but, on the other hand, there certainly seems now good ground of complaint that there is difficulty in quickly realizing undisputed rents by legal process.

12. The working of the new Criminal Procedure Code has not, it appears, created alarm in the division. In Midnapore the remarks of Mr. Harrison are very favorable to its operation. The new arrangements have worked smoothly, and are not unpopular.

13. In excise, the Commissioner observes that the great problem of the year has been the introduction of the experiment of letting the licenses of certain liquor shops to the highest bidder, instead of as formerly at a fixed fee. The result has been to reduce the number of shops and the consumption of liquor, but to increase the cost of liquor and to enhance the revenue. The system is still on its trial.

14. Mr. Buckland thinks, and he says that the same opinion is held by many intelligent natives, that the withdrawal of the income-tax was a mistake. It was the only tax, he remarks, that caught the rich trading classes

and the mahajans, however imperfectly. If the tax had been retained at ever so low a rate, the Government could, when necessary, by a mere turn of the screw have doubled or multiplied it as it pleased.

15. Municipalities work well in the Burdwan Division. The road cess proceedings of the Hooghly Committee have been specially reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The progress of the District Education Committees is said to have been encouraging. The little Hooghly Municipalities and Town Committees are distinguished by their independent and public spirit. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the Commissioner's remark as a hopeful one, that the judicious appointment of Municipal Commissioners is regarded as an honor which the recipients seldom like to relinquish.

17. His Honor regrets to hear of the unsatisfactory condition of the dispensary at Burdwan. If possible, a new site should certainly be chosen nearer the town and native bazars as suggested by Mr. Buckland. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear what may be resolved on in this matter, as well as further particulars of the Kistonuggur Dispensary in Midnapore, which has been closed, it is said, because the patron owed it Rs. 1,500, and to recover which amount a civil suit is in contemplation. The other dispensaries, of which there are several in the division, seem to have done well.

18. The district post in the division is, it is said, efficiently managed under the agency of the officers of the imperial Post Office. The attention of the Post-Master-General will be directed to the Magistrate of Burdwan's objection to a charge of postage on Government letters in cases where the letters are conveyed for the greater part of the distance at the cost of the zemindari dāk.

19. The Commissioner's observations on the subject of death from snake-bites and wild animals will be communicated to the Judicial Department of Government, where the whole question is now before the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

20. His Honor is glad to notice the favorable comments of the Commissioner on the conduct of zemindars during the year. The testimony of Commissioner and Magistrate is very favorable regarding the conduct of the firm known as Messrs. Watson & Co., in their position of zemindars in the Midnapore district. In one capacity or another one-fifth of the rent of this very extensive district is collected by this firm. Among the native zemindars who have been distinguished for active benevolence and liberality, the Commissioner notices Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee in Hooghly, Baboo Nobin Chunder Nag in Midnapore, Baboo Radhabullub Singh of Kunchiakole, Baboo Damoodur Singh of Maliara in Bancoorah, and Baboo Ramrunjun Chuckerbutty of Hitumpore in Beerbhoom. The Maharajah of Burdwan has, with his accustomed liberality, made a further donation of Rs. 10,000 during the year as an addition to his former subscription of Rs. 50,000 in aid of the dispensaries for the suppression of the epidemic fever.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. Buckland for his careful supervision.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION
FOR 1872-73.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1873.

READ—

The annual Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for the year 1872-73.

1. THE present Commissioner was only in charge during a small part of the year, and his report could not therefore be so exhaustive as the Lieutenant-Governor hopes it will be next time. His Honor's thanks are, however, due to Lord Ulick Browne for a zealous and efficient administration since he assumed charge and a careful report.

2. The sub-divisional officers of this division seem to have duly attended to their duty in making tours into the interior.

3. The condition of the people in this division is believed to be improving, and is tolerably prosperous in the 24-Pergunnahs district. The proximity of Calcutta affords a ready sale and a comparatively high rate of wages, while from the north, south, and west of the district rice is largely raised and exported, and quantities of timber and firewood and thatching leaves can be obtained from the Soonderbuns for the mere trouble of cutting. Immigration into this district is still steady, and there are no complaints of over-population. It is to be regretted that the peasantry of Jessore and Nuddea are not so well off, but His Honor believes in Jessore, though the ryots may be poor, there are many jotedars, gantedars, and others who, with their rice fields and date gardens, occupy something of the position of peasant proprietors. In Nuddea the people came wonderfully through the floods, and then and since have shown much self-reliance. The inundation of 1871-72 has no doubt had the effect of enriching the soil a good deal; and it is certain that the produce of two great staples in this division—indigo and the date-tree—was unusually good last year.

4. It is said by the Commissioner that the relations between ryots and planters have on the whole been amicable; the Lieutenant-Governor has, however, heard of some cases in which it did not seem to be so. The Commissioner alludes to a system of cultivation adopted by Baboo Jadu Nath Roy and another native gentleman, under which the ryot grows as much or little indigo as he pleases; and when the manufacturing season comes, takes it to the vats, where note is kept of the quantity, and eventually, after the indigo has been sold, receives a proportion of the proceeds of the manufactured article. His Honor will be glad to learn how this co-operative system is found to work.

5. There are large jute factories at Baranagore and Gowripore, both in the 24-Pergunnahs, and also at Fort Gloucester, 15 miles down the Hooghly, and several new factories are rising round Calcutta. There can be no doubt that in this district these manufactories are a great success; the people show much aptitude for the work, and it seems that the neighbourhood of Calcutta will become before long a great seat of manufacturing industry.

6. The Municipal Bill, the new Criminal Procedure Code, the educational policy of Government, and the imposition of the Road Cess, are the subjects on which public feeling exhibited itself during the year. It was the educated section of the community, remarks the Commissioner, who sought to infuse their ideas into the minds of their less enlightened and less inquisitive countrymen, laying before them pictures of imaginary evils as the probable result of the measures referred to. The native gentry do not like losing the chance of a succession of appeals up to the High Court in all kinds of cases. On this subject Mr. Stevens, the Magistrate of Nuddea, writes as follows:—

"I believe that the law of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding summary trials was to some extent misunderstood; it was thought to be wider in its oper-

ation than it really is. Since however the Act has been in force, I have heard no word of complaint against the manner in which either of the officers holding summary powers in this district has exercised them. The persistent abuse of the right of appeal has become so thoroughly familiar to the native mind, that the checks introduced by the new code were looked upon with much dread. Crimes and criminals do not repel a native of this country as they repel a European; but a prisoner is looked upon more as an object of compassion in being unfortunate enough to be caught than as a violator of the laws of society and a public enemy. Hence the fact that trivial technicalities might prevail to cause the release of a guilty man, produced little dissatisfaction in the mind of anyone who was not personally interested in a case. The subtlety of the technicality had an attraction for the native mind, while the easy good nature which is a Bengalee characteristic, was pleased by the release of the prisoner. I think, however, that the strong feeling in this matter has begun to die away. The power of enhancing punishments has been exercised very sparingly both by the Judge and by myself."

7. Although it is said that the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme of primary education has not as yet commended itself to the higher classes owing to a fear that their own influence will be affected by it, and although it is unpopular with the native educational officers employed in the district who, it is said, dislike their subordination to the Magistrate, the public generally seem to be pleased with the change. The Commissioner remarks that the impetus given to primary education is satisfactory, "and a new era has now commenced in the educational history of the country."

8. The disappearance of the income tax has been gradual, and its abolition has therefore not created excitement, but has been looked upon with favour in this division.

9. The transfer of the rent-suits from the revenue to the civil courts is said to have not yet reconciled itself to the suitors, and no doubt there is cause of complaint regarding delay and expense which are now inevitable. The remarks of Mr. Porter, the Joint-Magistrate of Baraset, to which the Commissioner invites attention, are, however, too exclusively from a zemindaree point of view; and we must consider strict justice to ryots as well as speedy process for zemindars.

10. The municipal committees are reported to have on the whole worked satisfactorily. The Magistrate of Nuddea speaks in high terms of the three principal municipalities of that district. The most successful is, he thinks, Krishnaghur. "We have," he writes, "a body of intelligent men, chiefly professional, independent in their views, but acting in harmony both with the Government and with each other, and content to the very useful, though quiet and unobtrusive, work. During three years' experience I cannot call to mind one instance of petty jealousy or party feeling." The minor municipalities have also been fairly successful. Generally speaking, Mr. Stevens writes, those are best which are entirely composed of natives. Although party feeling does greatly impair their efficiency, and though there is often much ado about nothing where there is no one else to do anything, they no doubt do a little. As the Magistrate again says, it is possible that the executive officer of Government would do the mere work better, but when we think of the attempts we are now making to govern the country more minutely, we must feel in an increasing degree the necessity for developing the capacity of the people for local self-government.

11. The account of the Commissioner seems to show that even in the metropolitan districts the influence of the native press is not very wide-spread. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the statement that the less important native papers do not show such ill will to Government as those of greater pretensions, such as the *Hindoo Patriot* and *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, though what Lord Ulick Browne says of their following the example set them of attacking individuals and Government officers, is no doubt an evil. The Commissioner of Burdwan in his report has dwelt strongly on this point, and His Honor fears that native officers are unduly sensitive to what is written against them.

12. The establishment of rural sub-registry offices has proved of great advantage, and has saved trouble and expense to the people.

13. Lord Ulick Browne is also much in favor of the scheme for the Lower Subordinate Executive service, which has recently been carried into effect. "It has," he says, "all the elements of success, and cannot but be a most useful and efficient auxiliary to the administrative arrangements of the country."

14. The road cess has not yet become enough of reality for the ryot to cause him to make much complaint. It is said to be unpopular among the higher classes, but they accept it as inevitable. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to read in the Collector of Nuddea's report that signs have already begun to show themselves which indicate that the landlord will attempt to throw the whole tax on the ryots. A sub-divisional officer of that district has lately had presented for registration 157 leases, a condition of which was that the tenant should pay any Government cess which might be imposed, a provision which, though no doubt illegal, shows the spirit prevailing. Despite, however, the odium which necessarily attaches to taxation, the cess can, says the Commissioner, scarcely fail to produce great advantages to the people when its effects on the communications of the country are seen a few years hence. The account which Lord Ulick Browne gives of the district roads in another place shows that his division, while it has clearly reached the stage when the road cess may properly be imposed, especially requires the benefits that will be afforded by it.

15. Lord Ulick Browne dwells at length on the complaint, that under new administrative changes and arrangements, officers, and principally district officers, are over-worked. The Lieutenant-Governor would express a hope on this subject that as they learn method and distribution of work the grievance will wear off. He cannot acknowledge that the creation of sub-divisions should increase a Magistrate-Collector's work. The total quantity of work it certainly increases, but it also increases the working machinery, and should relieve the head of the district from details. If the district officer takes his proper place as the general controller and supervisor of outlying sub-divisions, and makes the most of his Joint-Magistrate or other experienced Assistants in the head-quarters division and on general work, His Honor thinks that the Magistrate-Collector of a fully sub-divided district should not be over-worked, but should be head of a large and important machine which he should keep in order as head engineer, not himself acting as stoker and poker and everything else. The Lieutenant-Governor also can hardly agree with the Commissioner's view that Magistrates should always go out into camp as formerly with their establishments and correspondence, so as to place himself in the same position as regards work that he is in when at the sudder station. His Honor thinks there is much to be said for the present plan of going out with one or two clerks, and letting the district work of a routine character be done at head-quarters. At the same time if a Magistrate can now and then go more deliberately into camp, this may have its advantages.

The Lieutenant-Governor remarks with pleasure the Commissioner's observation, that on the part of none of his subordinates, from the district officer downwards, has there been any disposition to avoid giving full effect to any orders which have been received. Some of the orders may have been distasteful to those whose duty it was to carry them out, but it has throughout been His Honor's experience that whatever officers previous ideas may have been, they have, speaking generally, and as a body, carried out recent reforms zealously, thoroughly, and well, with no hanging back or passive resistance, but with an active interest. Sir George Campbell has felt this and acknowledges it thoroughly.

The Commissioner alludes in another place to the policy of Government having been such as to deprive the Magistrates of districts of almost every fraction of personal influence by sedulously teaching the people that they need obey no instructions unless the officer who gives it can point to a particular law as his authority; but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes we are getting over this difficulty and now exercising fair influence.

16. Considerable attention has been bestowed in this division to the collection of useful statistics of more than one description. The select mortuary statistics have been more successful in towns than in the rural areas; in the Chooadangah area they have been very unsuccessful, but elsewhere there is good hope of a successful result. The report of the special Deputy Collector,

Baboo Ram Shunker Sen, who was appointed for the purpose of obtaining correct statistics regarding food grains, and staples, and other subjects in the district of Jessore, has submitted his report for the sub-divisions of Magoorah and Jhenidah, and it is very interesting and instructive.

17. It is satisfactory to note that the importance of accurate records of rights and holdings in settlement operations is now fully recognised. His Honor hopes that something may be done in the way of improvement of estates under the Court of Wards.

18. The taste for spirits and intoxicating drugs is on the increase, and is attributed by the Commissioner more to the increasing prosperity of the people, and to the free-thinking tendencies of the age, than to anything else. However this increase in the consumption of spirits is to be regretted in, it can hardly, says the Commissioner, be said that the use of liquor leads to crime in this country, whatever it may do in Europe.

19. The Magistrate of Jessore points out that the money-lenders are to some extent kept out of court by the heavy stamp duties now required. This is no doubt the case, and if this was the only effect, it would not be so bad; but the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the fees are really too high in many instances, such as suits about rent, exaction, &c.

20. Lord Ulick Browne remarks on the satisfactory management of the Eastern Bengal Railway, about which there are scarcely any complaints. The facilities of the railway are thoroughly appreciated, and no one cares to walk if he can only find the money for his fare.

21. With regard to dispensaries, it is a matter of regret that more in-patients are not received, and surgical cases especially. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that efforts will be made at sub-divisions where there are sub-assistant surgeons to supply a ward to receive accident and surgical cases.

22. Rajah Komul Krishna and Baboo Bussunt Koomar Roy Chowdhry are both favorably mentioned by the Commissioner for the interest they take in the establishment of dispensaries. His Honor is glad again to recognize the exemplary manner in which Mr. Sibbald of Sibbaldgunge, in the Meherpore sub-division of the Nuddea district, discharges the duties of a good and popular landlord. Koomar Narendra Krishna is also an excellent landlord.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor will conclude this resolution by quoting the words of the Magistrate of Nuddea who expresses his belief that the people, notwithstanding their alleged grievances, are thoroughly loyal throughout all classes. "We ought," writes Mr. Stevens, "to make great allowances for the feelings of persons governed by foreigners, whose manners and customs are perfectly unknown to most of the people, and are imitated rather than adopted by even the most advanced. Under such circumstances it is not strange if sometimes motives are misunderstood or facts distorted. Of this I am perfectly certain that the people of this district appreciate the good will of Government and of its officers to them, and desire no violent radical changes."

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st November 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
1	Burdwan	Nov. 4th*	Nil	Weather dry and cool ...	Prospects of crops bad, except in low lands and where irrigation is going on. Cold weather crops are being sown in Culna. Rice rather cheaper.	Fever prevalent.
2	Bancoorah	" 1st	Nil	Dry and cool ...	Not much change since last week; a good deal of rice crop has been saved by irrigation. Teel, oilseed, and sugarcane crops are very good in the south, but have suffered much elsewhere; preparations are being made generally for sowing the cold weather crops, and where water is obtainable sowings have actually commenced. Slight rise in the price of rice.	
3	Beerbhoom	" 1st	Nil	Bright and clear. Cold weather coming in.	The harvest of the early rice crop, which is about one-fifth of the district, is turning out better than was expected. Owing in great measure to the timely utilization of the tank supplies, an annas may possibly be secured; of the late rice crop, probably not less than five, possibly seven, annas will be saved even without rain; with rain now eight annas. Tank irrigation has during the past month been extended as widely as possible. Price of common rice has risen one seer since last report.	
4	Midnapore	" 1st	Nil	No rain; cold weather seems to have set in. Stormy wind from north and north-west the last three days.	Not changed for the better. All chances of rain in any useful form has passed. Still the late rice crop is reckoned at three-fifths of an average crop over the whole district, including the irrigable area and the littoral tract, though scarcely one-fifth in the jungle mchals. This, viz. three-fifths, is very nearly the proportion of the crop which the district ordinarily consumes, exporting the remainder. The prospects of the cold weather food crops are bad, but they are not of much importance in this district. The mulberry, which is a valuable crop in the east, is suffering from drought. It is probable that a good deal of boro (winter) rice may be sown where river water is obtainable, and that more than the ordinary proportion of land will be planted with early rice next year. This proportion, about one-sixteenth, is capable of being largely increased, and the late rice is usually preferred because it entails so much less labor, though on the other hand it is much more precarious.	

* Telegram of the 4th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Western Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
BURDWAN DIV.—(Contd.)	5 Hooghly	Nov. 1st	Nil	Clear throughout; wind northerly.	Clouds forming. From personal inspection the Collector says that the Hooghly thannah police reports appear exaggerated. He does not think more than 8 annas is yet lost, and rain would save the remainder. Irrigation practised energetically, but water getting exhausted in many parts of the district.	
	Howrah	" 1st	Nil	Evenings, nights, and mornings cold. Weather bright, and apparently set fair. Heavy dews, and apparently no hopes of rain.	The chief alteration since last report is that the crops have undergone another dry week. In the Juggutbulbore thannah the crops are very bad, and it is feared that only an insignificant proportion can now be saved. Elsewhere the rule is that the further one goes south, the better crops one sees. The water stores are still low, and likely to do all that is wanted from them. Hitherto the ryots seem not to have despaired that rain would come in time, and they did not irrigate. Now, however, they are busily engaged in irrigating; there is much water still lying about and otherwise procurable from the rivers and water-courses, and this will save much rice without rain.	
Central Districts.						
PURBANYA DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 4th*	Nil.	The weather has been cloudy, but without rain; cool during the first five days with northerly breeze, but close and heavy the last two days.	The prospects of the late rice is week by week becoming more gloomy as the drought continues. Under any circumstances the crop must be a very short one, and will, unless rain come, speedily, almost entirely, fail except on the very low-lying lands.	Fever still continues in Barrpore, Baraset and Satkhurah.
	7 Nuddea	" 1st	Nil	Dry and hot. The sky is frequently clouded over, but no rain falls, or seems likely to fall. Heavy dews in Koosteah, but there is next to no dew in the Sudder.	The late rice on high lands may now be said to have been irretrievably ruined. Of that which is in the low grounds, a portion will under any circumstances be saved; and if rain falls a moderate crop in such situations might be looked for. The sowing of cold weather crops has been generally deferred for want of rain. Mustard and linseed, which have been sown, have in many places been eaten up by insects as fast as the seed has germinated. Teel—oilseed, rahur—and chillies promise fairly. The ryots are irrigating their rice wherever they can, and no doubt something will be thus saved. The early rice crop was fortunately very good on the greater part of the district, but it is being exported to other districts. Prices vary very much; they appear higher at Krishnaghur than elsewhere, and this is said to be the result of combination among the mahajuns: on the day of report prices have slightly fallen, but they had suddenly risen by one-half.	There is but little sickness in the district.

* Telegram of the 4th November received on the same day Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
8	Jessore	Nov. 1st	Nil	Clear and bright, with a northerly wind. No rain.	The want of rain is continuing to injure the crops on the higher lands, and the northern and western parts of the district, which are higher than the rest, will suffer a good deal of damage. The lower lying lands to the east and south are better off. In Magoorah sub-division the harvest is expected to be a good ordinary one, and that the winter crops are doing well to date. In Nurrail sub-division the outturn will be not less than a ten annas, nor more than a twelve annas crop of an average year. In Khoolnah and Bagirhaut sub-divisions a similar outturn may, according to present estimate, be expected. Prices of food-grains are rising all over the district. Within the last three days the price of common rice at the head-quarters has risen from 26 to 16 seers per rupee owing to sudden demand for exportation to Chagdah and the westward.	
9	Moorshedabad	1st	Nil	A slight shower fell in the south-eastern parts of the district at the beginning of the week, but no rain is reported elsewhere. The weather is much cooler, and there are no signs of rain.	The crops on the high lands have withered almost beyond recovery. In the low lands of the Kalantor in the south-east of the district, and generally in the beels, the paddy is much better and in ears. The cold weather sowings are also suffering from want of rain, and in the south-east some injury has been caused by a small insect similar to the grass-hopper. The outturn will be, it is feared, less than a four annas one. Prices continue to rise.	
10	Dinapore	1st	Nil	Fine, cool and pleasant in the mornings; sun hot in the middle of day.	No improvement to report as there has been no rain. Some places are of course worse off than others, and rain could do little good now to the rice crops, but is wanted for the winter crops. The price of rice is slightly cheaper.	
11	Maldah	1st	Nil	Weather fair, no prospects of rain; days hot, nights cold.	The prospects of the hemunt or late rice are worse than last week, since there has been no rain. In Shibgunge thannah six annas of the late rice crop is expected. The cold weather crops are being sown, and if there is rain, will most likely turn out well. An insect called "bhun" has attacked the cold weather crops in thannahs English Bazar and Kallia-chuck. There is a marked rise in the price of rice this week, and the prospects can scarcely be worse.	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.—(Contd.)

RAJSHAHY DIVISION.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
12	Rajahmundry	Nov. 1st	Nil	There was a very slight fall of rain in the jurisdiction of station Bornigong last Wednesday. No rain elsewhere, though in the first part of the week it was cloudy. It has since cleared, and a northerly wind is blowing.	The transplanted rice is a complete failure except only few beagals here and there in the vicinity of tanks. The tanks are drying up fast. The deep-water rice, however, will yield a fair crop. Prices of rice continue stationary. Rain is necessary for the cold weather crops. Teel—oil-seed and urhur—pulse are thriving. For sugarcane rain is also wanted. Indigo is being sown.	
13	Rangpore	" 1st	Nil	A little rain to the south; no news of rain elsewhere.	The paddy crop is in much the same state; better reports from distant thannahs. In the north, north-west, and north-east, the people are busy in sowing the spring crops. Coarse rice in the sudder station selling at Rs. 5 per maund, and at about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 throughout the district.	
14	Bogra	" 1st	Nil	Cooler, but still dry	The greater part of the late rice crop is past recovery in consequence of the continued drought. Sugarcane, in parts of the district, is reported as flourishing. Cold weather crops are being sown.	
15	Pobna	" 1st	Nil	Cloudy and cold, with rather chilly winds.	The late rice in the high lands is almost destroyed; that on the low lands is somewhat better, but rain is still much wanted. Cold weather crops are being sown.	
16	Darjeeling	" 1st	Nil	Threatening sky at intervals, but not a drop of rain.	Although there has been a great deficiency in the rainfall, the crops have not suffered so much as might have been anticipated, as in the terai irrigation is freely resorted to. A twelve-anna crop may even now be obtained throughout the district. The price of rice has gone up, but this may be owing to a good deal having been sold in the terai to purchasers from other districts. In the hills, bhoota; there would have been a fair outturn but for the visitation of locusts in July. The price is rising, but no serious consequences are anticipated unless the Nepaulese should attempt to import from this side. Murwa has almost entirely failed, but it is not of much consequence. Potatoes; neither quality nor quantity so good as last year for unequal rainfall. About one-fourth of the anticipated crop has been lost.	

RAJSHAHY DIVISION.—(Contd.)

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)						
CHITTAGONG DIVISION—(Contd.)	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Oct. 25th	1.42	Cool throughout the whole week; foggy in the morning.	The early paddy crop has been harvested, but the outturn has not been equal to that of the last year. The late rice crop is being gathered but owing to the early cessation of rains it has not been very successful. The prospects of the cotton crop are good, it is brought for sale now in small quantities to the local markets. Up to date there has been no fear of scarcity.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 25th	Nil	Much the same as last week. No rain, but it is gradually getting cooler.	The paddy on the low lands only will be saved; that on the high lands is irretrievably lost. Mustard sowing has commenced.	
BHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	Nov. 3rd*	Nil	No rain as yet	Nothing to add to the last week's report, except that the prospects are daily getting worse.	The health of the district is all that could be desired.
	29 Gya	" 1st	Nil	Cool and fine. No rain has fallen in any part of the district.	No improvement since last return. The prospects of the rice and cold weather crop continue most gloomy.	
	30 Shahabad	" 1st	Nil	Hot during the day and cool at night. Prevailing wind west.	The only change since last week is that an additional seven days of dry weather has made prospects worse. The rice crop can only be saved where up to this time it has been kept alive by artificial irrigation. Canal irrigation in the Sasceram Sub-division is still being carried on and is doing material good. In the north of the district on the Deorah lands the cold weather crops look well, elsewhere without early rain, that which has been sown will give a very poor outturn, and a considerable portion of land must remain unsown and fallow. No remarkable rising in prices since last week.	
	31 Thiboot	" 1st	Nil	Bright and sunny	The prospects of the rice crop in the Sittamarhee sub-division continue bad. The paddy crops between Nampore and Settamarhee are in a very bad state, and there is no river near from which water can be got for irrigation purposes. In some places the paddy has been cut for fodder. The cold weather crops have been sown in places, but have not come up in many places for want of moisture. The rice land for two miles on each side of the Bogmatti river may yield an eight to twelve anna crop. Nothing may be expected of the paddy except where irrigation is possible. The paddy crops now are much inferior to those of 1873, but the (bhadi) early crops have been superior. Pulses doing well. In Tajpore sub-division things could not well be worse. The paddy in	

* Telegram of the 3rd November received on the 4th. Show the rainfall during the seven days including the 4th idem.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BRHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
32	Sarna	Nov. 1st	Nil	Clear sky, no signs of rain, weather cool, dews at night, east and west wind.	Prospects are getting worse and worse for want of rain. All the high land paddy has been burnt; that of the low lands, if it does not rain soon, will yield less than a six annas harvest. The cold weather crops are being sown in places where the soil has sufficient moisture, but large tracts of land will remain unsown unless rain falls. Indigo fields are being ploughed. Prices rising.	
33	Chunapur	" 1st	Nil	Cool in the mornings and evenings, but hot in the middle of the day.	The prospects of the late paddy is more gloomy than heretofore; there is no hope of even six annas harvest. Every assistance is rendered to the farmers and cultivators to irrigate their fields by allowing them to dam rivers and khals across which there are Government ferries, but the portion that will be thus irrigated is very small in extent in comparison to the more inland cultivation. The prospect of the cold weather crops is not very cheering, as the plants are dying for want of moisture; the yield of the late Bhadoi or early crops is estimated at eight annas, but whatever the cultivators harvested they had to make over almost the entire quantity to the mahajans; the little they had would at the most furnish food for a month more. From enquiries made it appears that there is enough food-grains in the hands of the mahajans of the district as to supply food for the whole population for another six months.	
34	Monghyr	" 1st	Nil	Cool with a high wind, not a drop of rain and no appearance of it.	With the exception of a few <i>dearah</i> lands and lands lately inundated by the Ganges, the whole country is dried up. The rice crop may be considered nearly hopeless, and at present the cold weather crops cannot be sown at all.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)		1873.				
Central Districts.—(Contd.)						
17	Julpigoree	Oct. 25th	Nil	Fine and bright weather; heavy dew; cold weather setting in.	The state of the rice crop varies greatly in different parts of the district, but generally the short rainfall has affected it. In the Doorga, from the border of Darjeeling to the Jaldoka river, the rice crop is good; in parts very good. The rice crop all round this tract may be put down at fifteen annas. Getting down towards Buxa and on to the Gowalpara Doorga the crop varies, being towards the Patgram border poor, but good in the interior of the Doorga. Special loss in some parts of the Doorga, and further report called for. The Deputy Commissioner has reason to believe that a fourteen annas will fairly represent the actual crop all round from the Jaldoka river to the Gowalpara border. In Patgram the want of rain has been severely felt, and the loss of crop is from five to six annas. In South Boda, and more especially the parts towards Kungpore, the loss is said to vary from eight to six annas. Julpigoree and around it, there will be a fair twelve annas crop. From Julpigoree on to Sili-goree, and in the Amburi and Bykuntpore tracts, the loss is estimated at a four annas. From Julpigoree to Titilyah the crop varies greatly. On the whole, a thirteen annas crop is expected in the district, which is not exceptionally bad crop. Beparees are coming in to purchase grains which will raise the price, but it will tell on the artizan class only, whose wages will have to be raised also. The agricultural class is well-to-do and have stores. No rain wanted at present. Cold weather crops are being sown.	
Cooch Behar Eastern Districts.		Oct. 25th	Nil	Fine mornings and evenings, pleasantly cool.	Prospect same as last week. Rain is wanted.	
18	Dacca	Nov. 4th*	0.34	Weather dry and hot up to the 3rd instant, when there was heavy rain; clouds still hanging about, and prospects of more rain.	Rain not sufficient to do much good as yet.	
19	Farreedpore	" 1st	Nil	Clear sunshine throughout the week.	Much the same as last week, excepting that an additional week's drought has in no way improved the prospects of the rice crop.	
20	Backergunge	" 1st	Nil	Cold nights and hot days. North wind blowing.	Under the average. There will be plenty for home consumption, but there will be less than usual for exportation. The high lands have suffered the most. In some of the low-lying tracts, on the other hand the crop is better than usual. The crop in the Patnakhali sub-division is said to be good. In Manpura and other parts of the Dakhin Sabazpore sub-division the crop has been damaged by insects. Taking the district all round there will probably be a twelve annas crop.	

* Telegram of the 4th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts— (Contd.)		1873.				
21	Mymensing	Nov. 1st	Nil	Bright and clear, cool mornings and evenings with dews at night; no present appearance of rain.	Another week of dry weather has made the prospect of the rice crop worse than ever; pulses are being sown but the ground is so hard that cultivation is difficult.	Fever reported to be very prevalent in the south west of the district.
22	Sylhet	Oct. 25th	0.16	Tolerably cool during the day, chilly at night and towards morning.	Not very promising. The rain expected with the new moon has not fallen. Unless there is rain with the full moon the late rice crop will be a good deal destroyed. There has been heavy rain eastwards in Cachar, and this will do some good to the crops at Lata. An insect called the "Lubai" has done a great deal of damage to the late rice crops; it appears in this district in September if there is little or no rain. The price of rice has risen from 36 seers to 26½ seers per rupee, in consequence of the brisk export trade which has already begun. Full report about crops next week. Briefly put, the low lands have yielded a good crop. The high lands will fall short by nearly half, unless there be a blight next month and then the whole late crops will go.	
23	Cachar	" 25th	1.15	Fair	The prospects of the paddy crops are very good throughout two-thirds of the district. In the remainder flies and deficiency of rain have caused damage, the extent of which is under enquiry. It has been so far a very good tea season.	
24	Chittagong	" 25th	0.16	A few drops of rain on Sunday, the 19th October, weather during the week otherwise fair and getting cool in the mornings.	Slight damage by insects reported from Meerkaacrai. No change since last report in other parts of the district.	
25	Nonkhally	" 25th	0.37	Weather fair. North winds prevalent, days and nights cool.	To the south of Sudharam, in the islands of Hutteah and Sidhi, the late rice is reported to be injured by the "Sani" and "Mayeah" insects. In other parts of the district it is reported to be doing well.	
26	Tipperah	Nov. 1st	Nil	Weather still muggy and rather cloudy towards evening. But there seems to be no likelihood of a heavy fall.	Prospects gradually getting worse and a six-anna crop is the most that can be expected. Rain can scarcely be hoped for now. The official reports, however, strangely enough, seem to be more gloomy than those of the parties most concerned, and it is hoped that the low lands may yet yield a moderate crop. Famine in the terrible sense of the word is not to be apprehended. True, rice has risen enormously lately (Rs. 8 per maund last Sunday), but this was in consequence of the mahajuns buying largely. Twenty miles south it was Rs. 2 a maund.	

Dacca Division.—(Contd.)

Chittagong Division.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)						
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.	35 Bhargulpore	1873. Nov. 4th*	Nil	Clouded up from south-east on the 3rd November and slight rain has been falling since the morning of the 4th at head-quarters and between Sahelgunge and Sultangunge. More rain looks possible and will be of great benefit.	Late paddy is very bad indeed in Sompool and part of Muddelpoora Sub-division. No improvement to report.	General health very good.
	36 Purneah	" 1st	Nil	No change.	The cold weather sowings are being proceeded with, but unless rain falls soon the yield will be small. Reports from the east of the district worse, from other quarters same as before.	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 1st	Nil	Cold and dry with apparently no chance of rain.	Prospects even more gloomy than last week, as it is now too late to hope for rain. Cold weather crops will be very bad indeed. Bunds are being cut in all directions to save as much winter rice as possible.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	39 Pooree	" 25th	0.48	Cloudy	Weeding in the late rice fields in certain pergunnahs finished, and in others it is forming into ears, as well as the Laghu or second rice crop. Prospects of the cold weather crops continue favorable, and in this part of the district all is well up to date. Khoordha Sub-division—The Laghu or second rice crop is being reaped. Prospects of the late rice pretty good; the crops suffered to some extent from insufficiency of rain.	
	40 Balasore	" 1st	Nil	Dry, with wind. No signs of rain at head-quarters. Rainfall at Bhuddruck 0.14.	A very slight fall of rain has taken place throughout most of the Bhuddruck sub-division and has done some good. No rain has fallen elsewhere, and the prospects of a limited area at the extreme north of the district are extremely bad. On the whole however the harvest is not expected to fall much short of an average one. Prices rising slightly in consequence of exportations.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
South-West Frontier Agency.						
	41 Hazareebaugh	" 1st	Nil	No sign for hope of rain	It is difficult to ascertain what the rice crop yields. Accounts vary so enormously. The outturn of the year should be put at half that of an ordinary year. Following the total loss of the (mukni) maize the poor will have distress, there have been no robberies of stored grain as yet.	
	42 Lohardugga	" 1st	Nil	Fine weather, clear and cool.	The rice crop generally has suffered a good deal from the drought, but in many parts it would even now be much benefited by a fall of rain. Rain is anxiously looked for in Palamow in order to prepare the lands for cold weather sowings. Only about four annas of the cold weather crop has been sown as yet. The rice crop generally will no doubt be a short one, but there are no grounds for supposing that it will fail anywhere, and in some parts it will be better than was anticipated. Prices continue the same.	

* Telegram of the 4th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>						
43	Singbhoom	1878. Oct. 25th	Nil	Hot and no signs of rain yet.	Very gloomy generally. Nothing to add to the remarks of last week, except that the state of the crops is getting more hopeless each day. In Porahant there was some rain on the 11th October, and that part of the country, having a good many tanks and embankments the state of the crops in it, and also in some parts of Seraikeyla, is much more favorable than elsewhere.	
44	Maunbhoom	Nov. 1st	Nil	No rain, but little dew ...	The crops have continued to suffer during the past week, and where irrigation is not possible, are drying up and will come to almost nothing. Tanks and reservoirs have been cut all over the district and have saved a large quantity of the low land paddy. Those villages which have no such water supply will be very badly off. Sirgojah and kurthi, which have been sown, have nearly all failed and the further sowing of these and of mustard, gram, peas, and wheat cannot be proceeded with for want of rain.	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	Oct. 25th	Nil	The first part of the week was fair and bright and the latter part cloudy.	The late rice plants are reported to be parched by the sun in some places. State of other crops, such as cotton, jute, sugarcane, mustard, &c., is good.	
46	Kamroop	Nov. 3rd	Nil	Weather cool and foggy in the morning and night, days hot and clear.	Late rice and tea backward. Sugarcane, cotton, pulse, and mustard crops progressing favorably.	Public health good.
47	Darrung	Oct. 25th	Nil	Bright days and nights, occasional fogs in the mornings, easterly wind prevailing.	Rice crops very inferior owing to the long drought. No chance of improvement now.	Fever prevalent. No cholera cases reported.
48	Nowgong	" 25th	0.03	Weather set in cold and clear. Two slight showers on Thursday in the station, but heavy rain fell for half an hour to the south and east of the district in Kothiatoli and Solsoloe.	The Rao paddy crop doing well, but the late paddy on the high lands very stunted and sickly in many places for want of rain; the pulses are poor also from the same cause. Sugarcane doing well. Tea doing fairly.	General health good.
49	Sebsaagor	" 25th	0.65	Mornings and evenings are cool.	More rain wanted for the late sown paddy. The prospects of the rice crop are not up to the average. The sowing of the mustard crop progresses.	
50	Luckimpore	" 25th	0.81	There was rain on two days which may be said to have ushered in the cold weather.	The crop of rice is threatening to be short, but it cannot be yet said that there will be a material failure; their state is being anxiously watched. North Luckimpore generally good, but the dry crops would be better for a little more rain.	Public health slightly improving.
51	Naga Hills	" 18th	0.26	Mornings and evenings becoming very cool and pleasant.	Crop gathering continues active.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 25th	Nil	The weather has been cold, clear in the early part of the day and cloudy in the afternoon.	The harvest of the Hall or late rice crops continues and the outturn is better than last year, though the rainfall has been short yet the absence of equinoctial gales has counterbalanced the want of moisture. The cereals still standing, millet, potato, cotton, &c., are coming on favorably.	
53	Jaro Hills	" 25th	Nil	The weather during the week has been very hot; no rain, one or two days were cloudy and there was some appearance of rain, but it passed away, the nights are now beginning to get cold and the cold weather appears to be commencing.	The cotton crop in the lower land is very good, that on the higher only fair. The late rice crop at the foot of the hills has suffered from want of rain, but where irrigation has been practicable it looks very fair.	

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 12th to 19th Oct. 1873.	Rain from 19th to 25th Oct. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.									
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	67.44	25th Oct.			
		Cutwa	Nil	0.24	39.30	ditto.			
		Culina	Nil	Nil	45.15	ditto.			
		Road-Road	Nil	0.10	46.13	ditto.			
		Ranecunjee	0.02	Nil	44.55	ditto.			
	Ranecoorah	Jehanabad	Nil	0.05	45.72	ditto.			
		Ranecoorah	Nil	Nil	46.85	ditto.			
		Sooree	0.91	Nil	55.37	ditto.			
	Beerbhoom	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	44.77	ditto.			
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	47.40	ditto.			
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	46.28	ditto.			
		Contai	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1.10	1.03	46.67	ditto.		
	Hooghly		{ Rze. Engr.'s Office	1.23	1.22	51.02	ditto.		
		Hooghly		Nil	Nil	38.79	ditto.		
		Howrah		Nil	Nil	46.13	ditto.		
Howrah	Serampore		0.23	Nil	46.56	ditto.			
	Howrah								
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Rangor Island	0.90	1.80	47.73	ditto.			
		Calcutta	0.15	Nil	44.31	ditto.			
		Alipore	0.13	Nil	45.36	ditto.			
		Alipore... Dispensary	0.11	Nil	44.31	ditto.			
		Jail	Nil	Nil	43.19	ditto.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.		
		Buasseraut	0.16	Nil	40.28	ditto.			
		Barnet	0.01	Nil	50.04	ditto.			
		Diamond Harbour	0.11	Nil	50.08	ditto.			
		Barriepore	Nil	Nil	47.65	ditto.			
		Katkerah	Nil	Nil	45.97	ditto.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.		
	Nuddas	Karrackpore	Nil	Nil	48.74	ditto.			
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	46.77	ditto.			
		Kishnagar	Nil	0.06	46.77	ditto.			
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto.			
		Meherpore	0.23	0.15	52.21	ditto.			
		Chooadungah	Nil	0.10	46.92	ditto.			
		Kooshita	0.03	0.03	38.06	ditto.			
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	34.51	ditto.			
		Jessore	0.60	Nil	44.45	ditto.			
		Nurrail	0.58	Nil	60.71	ditto.			
	Joessore	Khoolneah	0.50	Nil	59.25	ditto.			
		Renadah	Nil	Nil	43.15	ditto.			
		Jenadah	1.03	Nil	55.91	ditto.			
		Bazirhaut	0.64	Nil	47.25	ditto.			
		Magoorah	0.30	0.12	31.69	ditto.			
		Herhampore	Nil	Nil	28.71	ditto.			
		Ramporehaut	0.04	0.24	27.04	ditto.			
		City Moorshedabad	0.15	Nil	38.14	ditto.			
		Jinnipore	Nil	Nil	34.78	ditto.			
		Azimungo	Nil	Nil	40.41	ditto.	From 1st Feb.		
	RAJSHAHY.	Dinapore	Lakolia	Nil	Nil	43.21	ditto.		
Dinapore			0.02	Nil	27.02	ditto.			
Maldah			Nil	Nil	31.84	ditto.			
Benaulah			0.14	Nil	43.03	ditto.			
Nattore			Nil	Nil	44.26	ditto.			
Rungpore			Nil	0.10	47.28	ditto.			
Rhowaungungo			Nil	Nil	62.79	ditto.			
Titalya			Nil	Nil	36.74	ditto.			
Boorah			0.04	0.05	43.18	ditto.			
Pubna			Not rec.	Not rec.	35.28	11th Oct.			
COCH BEHAR.	Serajungo		Not rec.	Not rec.	93.66	30th Sept.			
		Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	77.74	25th Oct.		
			{ Hospital	Nil	Nil	68.20	ditto.		
		Julpigoree		Nil	Nil	106.39	ditto.		
		Pallarotta		Nil	Nil	60.67	ditto.		
		Bodah		Nil	Nil	115.85	ditto.		
		Coch Behar Tributary State		Nil	Nil	175.44	ditto.		
		Coch Behar							
		Buza							
		EASTERN DISTRICTS.							
		DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca	0.23	Nil	60.64	ditto.	
				Dacca	0.20	Nil	58.38	ditto.	
				Moonshegunge	0.46	Nil	63.47	ditto.	
				Manickgunge	0.31	Nil	48.86	ditto.	
				Furzedpore	Nil	Nil	50.55	ditto.	
Goalundo	0.30			Nil	42.03	ditto.			
Burrianul	1.73			Nil	60.61	ditto.			
Perzepore	0.40			Nil	55.99	ditto.			
Madaripore	Not rec.			Nil	60.09	ditto.	Not rec. 12th to 18th Oct.		
Patockhally	4.66			Nil	89.64	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Backergunge	Bowlat Khan	5.70	0.05	99.06	ditto.			
		Mymensing	0.27	Nil	61.39	ditto.			
		Jamulpore	0.25	Nil	48.56	ditto.			
		Attiah	0.66	Nil	44.06	ditto.			
		Kishoregunge	2.56	Nil	67.43	ditto.			
		Sylhet	0.50	0.16	120.34	ditto.			
		Cachar	4.10	1.15	102.10	ditto.			
		Hylakandy	2.64	Not rec.	86.37	18th Oct.			
		Koyah	1.76	2.81	83.65	25th Oct.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Sept.		
		Chittagong	3.50	0.20	94.00	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong	3.21	0.10	85.44	ditto.			
		Cox's Bazar	5.09	0.34	151.08	ditto.			
		Neakhally	0.73	0.36	115.81	ditto.			
		Conallah	0.52	Nil	72.20	ditto.			
		Tipperah	3.08	Nil	58.82	ditto.			
		Brachmanbariah	1.02	1.42	72.95	ditto.			
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	0.62	Nil	57.47	ditto.			
		Hill Tipperah							

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 18th Oct. 1873.	Rain from 19th to 25th Oct. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1875.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	30.40	25th Oct.		
		Behar	Nil	Nil	34.09	ditto.		
		Barh	Nil	Nil	37.18	ditto.		
	Gya	Dinapore... { Jail	0.20	Nil	34.10	ditto.		
		Dinapore... { Cantonment	0.75	Nil	34.75	ditto.		
		Gya	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Nowadah	Nil	Nil	40.00	ditto.		
		Arumabad	Nil	Nil	33.04	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	35.73	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Arrah	Nil	Nil	37.79	ditto.		
Sasaram		Nil	Nil	34.03	ditto.			
Buxar		Nil	Nil	28.25	ditto.			
BHANGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	Bhuthpore	Nil	Nil	34.71	ditto.		
		Muzaffarpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	29.03	11th Oct.		
		Durhanga	Not rec.	Not rec.	31.46	ditto.		
	Champaran	Hajepore	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.30	ditto.		
		Mudhubani	Not rec.	Not rec.	27.01	ditto.		
		Soetanaree	Not rec.	Not rec.	37.10	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Tajpore	Nil	Nil	31.11	25th Oct.		
		Chuprah	Nil	Nil	33.82	ditto.		
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	32.29	ditto.		
	Bhangulpore	Motechhari	Nil	Nil	41.04	ditto.		
Bottlah		Nil	Nil	32.09	ditto.			
Monghyr		Nil	Nil	35.20	ditto.			
ORISSA.	Purneah	Bagoosera	Nil	Nil	35.35	ditto.		
		Jamooie	Nil	Not rec.	43.00	18th Oct.		
		Bhangulpore	Nil	Nil	28.02	25th Oct.	Not received 5th to 11th Oct.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Soopool	Nil	Nil	20.73	ditto.		
		Mudheypoorah	Nil	Nil	34.04	ditto.		
		Banks	Nil	Nil	30.42	ditto.		
	Cuttack	Samborah	0.33	Nil	27.45	ditto.		
		Purneah	Nil	Nil	30.80	ditto.		
		Kishangunge	Nil	Nil	37.09	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Arrapah	Nil	Nil	35.00	ditto.		
Dowahur		Nil	Nil	44.94	ditto.			
Jamtara		Nil	Nil	34.27	ditto.	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Cuttack	Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto.		
		Moheshpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	25.24	20th Sept.	From 18th June.	
		Nya-Doomka	Nil	Nil	32.04	25th Oct.		
	Pooree	Godda	Nil	Nil	35.31	ditto.		
		Cuttack	Telegraph Office	0.20	Nil	33.50	ditto.	
		Cuttack	Hospital	0.03	0.07	37.49	ditto.	
	Balasore	Jajipore	Nil	1.70	35.31	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	Nil	Nil	37.20	ditto.		
		Jugatsingapore	Nil	1.19	40.31	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary	False Point	0.30	1.45	50.50	ditto.		
Pooree		0.03	1.19	51.27	ditto.			
Khurdah		Nil	0.09	48.86	ditto.			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	Balasore	1.47	Nil	47.17	ditto.		
		Bhuddruck	Nil	0.14	34.34	ditto.	Not received 21st to 27th Sept.	
		Jellapore	Nil	Nil	48.05	ditto.	From 1st April.	
	Loharduggah	Sorah	Nil	0.35	30.05	ditto.	ditto.	
		Chaudhally	Nil	Nil	35.23	ditto.	ditto.	
		Sambalpur	Nil	Not rec.	51.23	18th Oct.		
	Singbhoom	Hazareebaugh { Jail	Nil	Nil	50.04	25th Oct.		
		Hazareebaugh { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	03.91	ditto.		
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	51.55	ditto.		
	Maunbhoom	Ranchie	Nil	Nil	40.05	ditto.		
Palamow		Nil	Nil	50.08	ditto.			
Chyabassa		Nil	Nil	38.54	ditto.			
LUCKIMPORE.	Goalparah	Purnia	0.09	Nil	40.70	ditto.		
		Gohindpore	Nil	Nil	40.03	ditto.		
		Goalparah	Nil	Nil	65.21	ditto.		
	Kamroop	Dheobree	Nil	Nil	01.42	ditto.		
		Gowhaty	Nil	0.52	49.11	ditto.		
		Burpettah	Nil	Not rec.	70.78	14th Oct.		
	Durrung	Tezpor	0.71	Not rec.	65.89	ditto.		
		Mumkledye	Nil	Not rec.	53.90	ditto.		
		Nowgong	Nil	0.03	70.61	25th Oct.		
	Seesaugor	Seesaugor	0.33	Not rec.	12.06	18th Oct.		
Goinghat		0.24	Not rec.	65.02	ditto.			
Jorehaut		0.50	Not rec.	59.41	ditto.			
NAGA HILLS.	Goalparah	Nazeerah	0.10	Not rec.	74.74	ditto.		
		Debrooghur	Nil	Not rec.	90.06	ditto.		
		North Luckimpore	0.09	Not rec.	100.77	ditto.		
	Khasi and Jyntehi Hills.	Suddya	Nil	Not rec.	82.39	ditto.		
		Samosgoodting	0.57	Not rec.	43.34	ditto.		
		Shillong	0.34	Not rec.	53.27	ditto.		
	Garo Hills	Jaowal	0.75	Not rec.	73.40	ditto.		
		Cherrapoonjee	0.18	Not rec.	203.53	ditto.		
		Tura	0.42	Nil	65.23	25th Oct.		
	LUCKIMPORE.	Behares	Nil	Nil	53.83	ditto.		
Akyab		12.10	Nil	202.30	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1878.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Oct. 26th	10	29.909	29.927	84.3	75.4	61	E	...	...	OK	
		16	29.708	29.816	85.2	73.8	55	E	...	...	OK	
	27th	10	29.877	29.895	84.0	74.7	63	E	...	...	OK	
		16	29.743	29.781	80.3	71.3	44	N by E	...	...	CC	
	28th	10	29.888	29.901	79.2	72.5	70	NE	...	...	CC	
		16	29.781	29.789	84.7	70.2	45	NE	...	...	CC	
	29th	10	29.901	29.919	84.5	71.2	61	ENE	...	...	CC	
		16	29.808	29.820	80.3	70.0	42	ENE	...	...	CC	
	30th	10	29.959	29.977	81.2	71.0	50	ENE	...	...	CC	
		16	29.821	29.839	80.5	71.5	44	N	...	...	CC	
	31st	10	29.923	29.941	80.5	71.5	63	NNW	...	...	CC	b
		16	29.798	29.816	85.5	70.0	42	N	...	...	CC	
BALSOON ISLAND.	Nov. 1st	10	29.926	29.944	79.8	65.0	40	NNW	...	...	CC	
		16	29.825	29.843	84.5	65.5	31	N	...	...	CC	
	Oct. 26th	10	29.921	29.927	81	73	66	NE	50	...	NN	b, m
		16	29.823	29.839	84	73	59	NNW	52	...	NN	b, m
	27th	10	29.890	29.902	84	75	64	ENE	93	...	CK, C	b, m
		16	29.788	29.794	88	70	71	NE	34	...	NN	a, m, m, calm
	28th	10	29.895	29.901	80	70	68	NNE	54	...	NN	m, o
		16	29.800	29.806	83	70	49	NE	60	...	CS	m
	29th	10	29.910	29.926	80	72	65	N	55	...	CC	m
		16	29.819	29.825	84	72	53	N	60	...	CC	m
	30th	10	29.956	29.962	81	72	63	N	53	...	CC	b, m
		16	29.844	29.850	84	71	50	N	120	...	CC	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	31st	10	29.930	29.938	79	71	65	NNW	84	...	CC	b
		16	29.801	29.807	84	60	48	N	104	...	CS	b
	Nov. 1st	10	29.929	29.929	73	66	49	N	147	...	CC	b, m
		16	29.916	29.922	82	65	35	NNW	108	...	CC	b, m
	Oct. 26th	10	29.753	29.848	82	75	70	NE	49	...	CK	b, o
		16	29.730	29.822	84	75	61	W	69	...	CK	b, o
	27th	10	29.810	29.903	82	70	74	NW	26	...	CK	b, o
		16	29.720	29.812	84	78	67	WSW	52	...	CK	b, o
	28th	10	29.820	29.813	82	75	70	NW	23	...	KS	m
		16	29.726	29.818	81	75	71	NW	33	...	KS	m
	29th	10	29.823	29.915	80	75	78	NW	28	...	KS	g, m
		16	29.738	29.831	81	75	74	WNW	24	...	KS	e
MADEIRA.	30th	10	29.827	29.930	82	76	74	NNW	18	...	CK, C	b
		16	29.743	29.855	84	77	71	WSW	51	...	CK, C	b, o
	31st	10	29.822	29.915	80	76	82	N	23	...	KS	o
		16	29.710	29.803	84	79	79	W	50	...	K, KS	o
	Nov. 1st	10	29.840	29.933	81	74	70	NNW	18	...	KS	g
		16	29.743	29.836	83	76	71	W	48	...	K, CK	b, o
	Oct. 26th	10	29.880	29.886	82	76	74	W by S	8	0.04	...	cloudy.
		16	29.762	29.799	83	77	75	NNW	7	...	...	o
	27th	10	29.894	29.924	82	77	78	SW by W	7	0.05	...	o
		16	29.780	29.810	84	78	75	N	5	...	...	o
	28th	10	29.894	29.924	83	76	71	NW	6	...	...	o
		16	29.775	29.805	84	78	75	E	5	...	...	o
COCHIN.	29th	10	29.807	29.927	82	78	82	SW by S	4	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.803	29.933	83	78	78	NNW	6	...	...	o
	30th	10	29.149	29.979	83	76	71	NW by N	4	...	...	o
		16	29.802	29.902	83	77	75	E by N	10	...	...	o
	31st	10	29.985	29.915	83	75	67	NE	5	...	...	o
		16	29.882	29.912	84	75	64	SW by W	2	...	...	o
	Nov. 1st	10	29.903	29.923	84	73	56	W by N	7	...	...	b
		16	29.855	29.915	85	69	41	NNE	10	...	...	b
	Oct. 26th	10	29.833	29.915	84	73	56	NE	16	...	CK, C	
		16	29.758	29.830	81	75	71	S	48	...	KS, N, C	
	27th	10	29.808	29.901	78	73	77	ENE	0.3	...	N, C	
		16	29.709	29.792	78	69	61	NNE	24	...	S, N, C	
ADYAR.	28th	10	29.821	29.901	80	68	61	NNW	0.1	...	C	b
		16	29.724	29.806	84	70	40	ENE	0.6	...	J	b
	29th	10	29.841	29.921	80	70	68	WNW	0.7	...	CC	b
		16	29.754	29.836	85	70	44	N	2.7	...	CC	b
	30th	10	29.891	29.973	83	70	40	NW	1.8	...	CC	b
		16	29.783	29.865	80	69	38	N	1.2	...	CC	b
	31st	10	29.871	29.954	81	69	18	N	1.1	...	CC	b
		16	29.751	29.836	85	70	44	N	3.7	...	CS	b
	Nov. 1st	10	29.876	29.959	78	65	40	NW	0.5	...	C	b
		16	29.775	29.857	84	66	34	NNE	4.5	...	C	b
	Oct. 26th	10	29.809	29.891	82	78	69	NE	3.1	...	...	b
		16	29.816	29.838	80	78	61	SSE	3.0	...	...	b, g
ADYAR.	27th	10	29.839	29.900	83	78	78	NNW	3.5	0.30	...	b
		16	29.701	29.782	85	78	71	WNW	8.0	...	...	b
	28th	10	29.850	29.880	83	79	83	ENE	1.0	...	...	g
		16	29.764	29.785	83	79	83	E	2.8	...	...	o
	29th	10	29.800	29.887	85	81	83	E	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.770	29.797	85	79	75	SSE	2.5	...	...	o
	30th	10	29.859	29.890	88	80	87	NE	1.9	...	...	o
		16	29.760	29.777	80	80	75	NNE	8.0	...	...	h
	31st	10	29.860	29.888	82	79	87	NE	2.1	...	...	o
		16	29.720	29.750	80	86	100	NNW	3.8	...	...	b, g
	Nov. 1st	10	29.851	29.872	85	80	79	SE	2.1	...	...	h
		16	29.703	29.784	87.	79	68	SW	3.1	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 1st November 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st October 1873.**

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°			Lb.	Miles	In.		
Oct.	22nd	29.864	89.5	79.4	139.0	83.8	77.7	73.4	0.79	SSE & S by E	...	72.7	...	...	Clear and cirrostratus.
	23rd	874	87.8	77.0	132.8	81.8	76.1	72.1	.73	S by E	...	70.0	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	24th	862	88.0	76.6	141.0	81.9	76.2	72.2	.73	S by E, ESE & E by S	...	48.1	...	...	Cirrocumuli and stratus. Drizzled at 1 p.m.
	25th	871	88.6	76.8	138.6	82.0	74.0	69.0	.68	E by S & E	...	19.0	...	...	Cirri and clear.
	26th	850	86.8	74.0	142.0	80.4	72.9	67.6	.66	E	...	71.0	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	27th	831	87.6	75.2	139.0	80.6	72.4	66.7	.64	E & NNE	...	15.7	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	28th	827	86.0	71.2	136.8	77.6	70.1	64.9	.66	NNE, NE & E by N	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	29th	848	87.3	70.6	129.0	77.6	70.1	64.7	.66	E by N & E NE	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	30th	870	88.2	70.0	135.8	78.8	69.6	63.6	.62	E NE & N	0.6	91.0	...	...	Ditto.
	31st	867	87.8	69.8	140.0	77.6	68.0	61.1	.58	N & N by W	0.8	184.3	...	...	Cirri and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	20.2
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	89.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88.9
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.82
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	2.06
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st October	...	44.31
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	69.88

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd November 1873.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of September 1873.

LATITUDE $22^{\circ} 33' 1''$ North. Longitude $88^{\circ} 20' 34''$ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18.11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

			Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	29.688
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 A.M. on the 17th	...	...	29.872
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 3 P.M. on the 4th	...	...	29.429
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0.443
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	29.726
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	29.605
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0.121
<hr/>			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	84.3
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 29th	...	...	93.6
Min. temperature occurred at 6 A.M. on the 6th	...	...	76.5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	17.1
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	89.7
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	80.7
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	9.0
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	80.9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	3.4
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	78.5
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	5.8
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	...	...	0.955
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	10.23
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	2.05
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	0.88
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	137.3
			Inches.
Rained 21 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	2.32
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	5.82
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	5.44
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	S. S. W. & S. W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 29th October 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of September 1878.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 Miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.											
		Maunder.	Ra.	Maunder.		Ra. A. P.				Ra.			Ra. A. P.	
77 Coal	..	91,235	0,434	40,150	..	161 15 0	9,992	Local	136,506	9,82,509	11,918	105,688	2,403 7 9	The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs. 2,391-5-0. The most marked increase is in cotton, miscellaneous, oil and oil-seed, salt, tobacco, empty boats, passengers and passenger boats.
96 Cotton	..	3,780	56,480	7,376	..	46 6 6	..	Irrigation Work	..	..	..	..	..
6 Firewood	..	1,160	216	2,426	..	7 15 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Grain	..	9,385	10,864	31,835	..	108 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Hides and horns	..	1,950	37,887	4,800	..	35 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Jaggery and sugar	..	5,407	32,804	19,125	..	75 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Metal	..	2,034	95,855	5,150	..	38 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
260 Miscellaneous	..	13,775	41,029	42,576	..	211 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77 Oil and oil-seeds	..	14,310	67,771	31,300	..	139 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133 Paddy and rice	..	18,868	24,001	40,135	..	159 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Piece-goods	..	1,632	1,07,678	7,875	..	33 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 Thread	..	2,930	90,780	10,825	..	39 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Garden produce	..	2,315	8,113	6,825	..	30 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Pottery	..	902	962	7,475	..	29 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Salt	..	33,096	0,357	48,325	..	256 5 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Silk and indigo	..	674	1,15,155	3,825	..	19 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Jute	..	650	2,350	1,975	..	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Straw	..	2,334	924	7,600	..	28 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Tobacco	..	7,000	45,012	16,125	..	87 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Tiles	..	800	435	750	..	3 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Sand	..	3,050	244	0,475	..	24 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Rafts of timber	950	..	..	0 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 Empty boats	55,800	..	239 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137 Passengers	No. 125-6	..	140 7 74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137 Ditto	78,250	..	221 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Miscellaneous revenue	30 10 74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Police boats	
2492		130,708	9,32,450	3,33,725	11,918	2,403 7 9	2,492		136,646	9,32,509	11,918	105,688	2,403 7 9	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hudgelee Tidal Canal, for the month of September 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
No. of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Total, exclusive of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or mules.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of empty boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	No. of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo, Mds.	Value of cargo, traffic, Rs.	Tonnage, mileage.	Tollage.	Amount of out- standing month in previous year.					
1	Plantains, Ka-bons.	10	125	...	0 13 9	1	Planks	...	210	175	...	...	3 2 9	Local	68,937	1,43,927	6,889 2,00,987 3	6 0 1,367 7 9				
21	Straw	...	5,150	...	35 2 9	1	Artificial stones	300	150	400	...	...	7 4 0	Irrigation	3	860	...	13 11 0				
2	Cows, No.	40	730	...	5 2 0	1	Tools and plant	3	500	125	...	...	2 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Water "	...	780	...	7 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Pottery "	6,234	14,470	...	144 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	T. Shalloo	8,512	17,541	...	154 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	W. Salt	30	450	...	3 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wooden doors	810	125	...	8 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Firewood	...	1,250	...	6 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Oilcakes	351	254	...	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Wine	...	80	...	23 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Miscellaneous.	500	2,117	...	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sugar	14	70	...	16 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuts	675	1,615	...	2 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Spices	140	250	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Leaves	82	200	...	3 16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cloth	29	500	...	1,042 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mustard seeds	170	400	...	15 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Paddy	70,735	1,38,852	...	11 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rice	756	973	...	14 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Vegetary	499	1,065	...	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Nuts	275	1,115	...	8 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fishes	5	700	...	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sand	400	25	...	32 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Vegetables	5	2,985	...	523 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	P. S. S. S. S. S.	...	...	...	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
475	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Timber, No. 1...	...	16	...	2,964 8 0	3	...	3	680	700	725	13 11 0	1,189	...	88,940	1,44,187	6,924 2,00,987 3	1 0 1,367 7 9						
1156		88,937	1,43,927	1,93,189	6,889 2,00,987 3	2,964 8 0	3																	

The increase is due to the canals having been opened for traffic for the first time in a complete state with the 4 Terminal Locks at work. Last year the boats could only get through during the spring tides, or for about eight or ten days in the month, and hence the amount of the tolls realized was less than half what it is this year, when the boats can pass through the canals irrespective of the state of the tides in the river.

X. B.

Canals re-opened to traffic on the 5th September 1873. The length of canal has been increased owing to the change of Terminus from Banka to Gowkhally.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of September 1873.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.							
		Mds.	Tons.					Mds.	Tons.	Mds.	Tons.					Mds.	Tons.																	
2 Paddy	Rs. 350	711	25	602	7 13 0	91	Paddy	8,491	16,982	...	...	...	234	0 0 0	LOCAL TRAFFIC	6	405	15	295	3 0 0	59 Local traffic, paid	12,575	913	5,009	64 15 5						
1 Jaggery	1,350	270	10	820	2 8 0	3	Jaggery	1,005	303	...	...	...	5 4 0	1	Stones	...	487	17	328	2 6 0	222 Through (d.b.)	2,19,688	2,132	89,544	833 6 11						
1 Salt	430	90	3	57	0 6 0	1	Black peas	170	136	...	...	...	1 14 0	3	Sinice shutters	...	812	32	608	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...				
1 Cloth	900	45	2	62	0 6 0	2	Beans	357	99	...	...	...	1 2 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Rice	1,400	40	2	82	0 4 0	1	Hales	8,130	313	...	...	...	4 8 0	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Spices	1,000	53	2	60	0 13 0	1	Bamboos	15	119	...	...	...	1 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Onon	918	39	1	30	0 6 0	7	Gram	2,299	1,431	...	...	...	20 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Bags	5,293	768	27	810	11 4 0	5	Occasants	1,705	1,137	...	...	...	18 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Turmeric	2,365	473	17	323	2 4 0	6	Timbers	18,252	5,019	...	...	...	83 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Passengers (13 in No.)	...	715	25	537	8 9 5	4	Gingelly	18,448	4,632	...	...	...	76 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Empty	...	2,758	99	2,185	30 8 0	3	Castor seeds	18,395	6,399	...	...	...	76 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Cloth	12,340	617	...	...	...	8 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Shoes	1,27,420	6,392	...	...	...	95 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Bags	6,419	921	...	...	...	13 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	Passengers (1 in number.)	...	1,478	...	...	...	21 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	70	Empty Bamboos (200)	...	14,165	...	...	...	183 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	5,850	213	5,008	64 16 5	222	...	2,19,688	59,702	4,132	833 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	10,000	364	7,491	63 4 0	156	...	97,853	35,040	1,427	556 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total of corresponding return for September 1873 is given under the totals for this month, and shows a total increase of Rs. 259-12-8, or increase on all the items except on "local traffic" in the column of stores and materials for irrigation works, on which there is a decrease of Rs. 107-6-0. The traffic in stone has decreased by 18 boats and tollage Rs. 8-4, and in empty boats by 17 boats and tollage Rs. 27-2.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminia Division, High Level Canal, for the month of September 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.					ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of Tonnage of Empty Boats.		Tollage.	Number of boats or trip.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Total, exclusive of Tonnage of Empty Boats.		Tonnage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of Traffic.	Tonnage.	Tollage.
				Mds.	Maunds.						Mds.	Maunds.							
1 Salt	..	180	800	338	12	4 14	4	Firewood	1,580	166	3,049	1081	1,300	0	Local Traffic	1,138	6,984	1121	3,071
7 Rice	..	220	550	411	14	1 14	1	Iron rails	240	..	465	14	644	0	Irrigation do.	2,005	158	472	9,319
1 Oil, &c.	..	100	1,500	175	6	2 10	1	Oil stone	285	..	441	15	585	0	..	..	..	..	..
2 Cotton	..	200	2,000	382	13	8 8	1	Polang Plants	..	..	119	4	141	0	..	..	..	..	..
1 Firewood	..	86	8	165	5	0 13	1	Stores	810	..	810	28	937	0	..	..	..	..	..
2 Copper	..	80	2,400	182	6	1 9	20	Empty	4,178	..	4,178	142	3,977	0	..	..	..	..	..
4 Jaggery	..	20	30	38	1	0 5	4	Steamer pipes	4,000	..	4,000	142	2,071	0	..	..	..	..	..
1 Tiles	..	180	3	400	13	6 0	3	..	181	..	181	6	789	0	..	..	..	..	..
2 Provision	..	22	..	88	3	1 5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Furniture	22	..	0 4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Flower pots	22	..	1 3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Empty	87	3	8 9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Passenger	875	31	2 4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	..	1,138	6,984	3,149	112	35 4	35	..	2,005	166	13,243	472	9,181	4	..	3,193	7,140	685	13,253
Sept. 1873.	..	1,519	2,850	2,818	100	33 5	21	..	1,500	310	6,933	217	6,177	0	..	3,019	3,960	348	6,402
33

The total of corresponding return for September 1872 is given under the total for this month, and shows an increase of Rs. 43-4-10 on the whole.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldanda Canal for the month of September 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCL. SIZE OF TONNAGE OF EMPT. BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCL. SIZE OF TONNAGE OF EMPT. BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.			
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
2	Paddy	Mds.	Rs.	863	31	93	Ra. A. P.	2 2 6		Mds.	Ra.					Ra. A. P.			Rs.						During September 1873. There has been a considerable increase in the local and irrigation traffic compared with that of the same month of last year. The above remark by Executive Engineer shows a disposition to take the brief view of matters, but is scarcely to the purpose.
1	Lime	...	250	252	9	144	1 4 2	6	Rubble Stone	...	54	3,087 1/2	131	1,965	9 2 8		Local traffic	...	288	83 1/2	804 1/2	9 9 8	N.L.		
1	Rubble stone	...	8	459	16 1/2	65	1 2 4	1	Wooden doors	...	250	644	30	30	2 1 9	10			379	235 1/2	3,664 1/2	16 7 8	N.L.		
6	Empty	...	...	772 1/2	27 1/2	392 1/2	3 12 11	1	Earthen tiles	...	75	410 1/2	15	15	1 0 8	16	Irriqn. ditto	...					
8	Passengers for 20 miles.	0 3 4	8	Empty	1,668 1/2	69 1/2	664 1/2	4 2 7										
Demurrage of 2 boats.		1 0 0																
10		...	283	2,346 1/2	83 1/2	604 1/2	9 9 8	16 1/2		...	379	6,583 1/2	235 1/2	2,604 1/2	16 7 8	26		...	682	319 1/2	8,308 1/2	0 11			

During September 1873.

8 Nil.

8 Nil.

There has been a considerable increase in the local and irrigation traffic compared with that of the same month of last year. The above remark by Executive Engineer shows a disposition to take the brief view of matters, but is scarcely so the purpose.

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 4th November 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th October 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	20,300	20,587 11 3	1,887 3 8	161,078 21	51,300 10 7	4,727 4 5	6,614 8 1
Or per mile of railway	128	130 1 6	11 18 6	1,022 0	325 13 4	29 17 5	41 15 11
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	441,701	2,74,095 0 9	23,298 5 6	1,882,929 0	6,41,429 5 8	58,797 15 7	84,096 1
Total for 16 weeks	471,001	2,95,582 12 0	27,085 9 2	2,043,698 21	6,92,990 0 8	63,525 0 0	90,620 9 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,977	16,048 11 0	1,553 12 7	108,890 19	68,111 11 8	5,320 18 2	8,880 10 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	192	108 4 8	9 18 7	1,090 0	371 0 1	34 0 0	43 19 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	929,904	2,66,107 0 6	23,470 9 6	2,463,610 15	6,45,907 0 1	59,213 13 6	82,690 3 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,090	908 0 0	96 10 0	12,623 0	394 0 0	30 8 0	136 4 0
Or per mile of railway	253	34 8 0	3 9 0	447 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	4 17 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	67,728	11,780 0 0	1,178 0 0	280,740 0	9,301 0 0	830 2 0	2,103 2 0
Total for 17 weeks	74,818	12,688 0 0	1,269 10 0	293,263 0	9,695 0 0	960 10 0	2,239 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,318	841 5 0	84 2 8	11,178 5	357 8 9	35 14 0	119 17 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	224	30 0 9	3 0 1	399 2	12 12 1	1 5 0	4 5 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	77,284	12,780 3 0	1,273 12 5	204,996 21	6,304 2 3	635 8 4	1,900 0 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,204	822 0 0	82 4 0	1,073 0	215 0 0	21 10 0	106 14 0
Or per mile of railway	44	30 0 0	3 0 0	72 0	9 0 0	0 10 0	3 10 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	20,177	15,937 0 0	1,593 14 0	54,916 0	6,314 0 0	531 8 0	2,125 2 0
Total for 17 weeks	21,381	16,759 0 0	1,675 18 0	56,789 0	6,529 0 0	563 18 0	2,235 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,297	1,047 0 7	104 14 1	1,239 10	152 10 3	15 5 4	119 19 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	46	38 0 9	3 10 10	45 18	5 9 7	0 11 2	4 8 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,485	15,070 7 1	1,567 0 11	71,855 11	6,390 11 6	639 1 0	2,200 3 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,621	9,094 10 0	898 13 6	49,505 0	17,140 2 0	1,571 3 0	2,459 17 0
Or per mile of railway	25	41 6 0	3 10 0	72 0	76 11 1	7 0 8	11 0 2
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	59,876	1,45,240 8 0	13,313 14 3	625,250 10	1,02,053 8 0	17,004 18 2	30,918 12 5
Total for 17 weeks	65,497	1,54,335 2 0	14,203 7 9	674,901 10	1,19,193 10 0	19,178 1 8	33,378 9 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,036	13,556 15 2	1,213 14 5	40,196 10	15,511 10 8	1,421 18 1	2,664 12 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	22	60 10 6	5 11 2	72 0	69 6 6	6 7 3	11 19 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	71,687	1,63,222 13 3	14,908 10 2	645,517 30	1,63,618 1 5	14,995 6 6	29,965 16 8

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Mns.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	100,211	1,35,000 5 6	12,400 6 7	803,300 30	3,67,100 12 0	32,743 0 9	45,000 7 4		
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	108 3 11	9 16 10	.....	279 1 0	25 11 7	35 0 0	
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,645,086	20,91,377 1 9	190,702 18 1	9,377,043 10	41,25,384 14 0	378,161 2 3	503,944 0 6		
Total for 17 weeks	1,745,197	22,17,373 7 3	203,439 4 8	10,180,346 0	44,82,481 10 0	410,894 3 0	614,153 7 8		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,330	1,54,130 8 8	14,129 3 8	404,108 0	2,50,108 11 9	23,482 2 8	37,011 6 4		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	120 6 9	11 0 9	.....	200 2 1	18 6 11	29 7 3	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,634,197	20,56,438 10 7	188,500 17 7	7,903,913 20	39,07,408 1 4	363,067 6 6	552,196 4 1		



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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SCARCITY AND RELIEF.

Circular No. 80, dated Calcutta, the 17th November 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—All Commissioners of Divisions, and to all Magistrate-Collectors.

I AM directed to forward copies of the papers marginally noted, being the orders of the Government of India in regard to the measures which the Government of Bengal and its officers may properly take to help the country and the people through the impending scarcity and distress.

Government of India Resolution dated 7th November 1873.

Government of India letter No. 3003, dated 18th November 1873, with minutes of a discussion at Government House.

2. The orders of the Government of India being appended to this letter in full, the Lieutenant-Governor does not deem it necessary to go again over the whole ground embraced by those instructions; and he will only now state briefly how matters appear to stand, and on what special points immediate action or further report is required from local officers.

Sufficient replies have come in to Circular No. 70, dated 13th October last, to show that, roughly speaking, extreme failure of crops will probably be confined to—

- (1.) All the districts of the Patna Division.
- (2.) All the districts of the Bhaugulpore Division, except the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
- (3.) The districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bograh, and parts of Rajshahye, Maldah, and Moorshedabad, in the Rajshahye Division.

In other districts there will be short crops, but in the districts and parts of districts abovenamed the whole yield of all the food-crops of 1873-74 will, unless copious rain falls at a very early date, probably be below a six-anna crop all round; and relief works on a more or less extended scale will be required soon. There are other districts or parts of districts where the crop has been short, and where relief works may be required a little later if not now, such for instance as the Maunbhoom district, much of the Burdwan Division, and some limited portions of the Presidency Division. But in all these districts the harvests all round are expected to give an eight-anna crop; and though food will be dear, there will, it may be hoped, be no general and complete failure of the food-supply. For the present, then, and for the purposes of these orders, the tracts named in the first part of this paragraph will be treated as the distressed districts. At the same time the Commissioners of Burdwan and Chota Nagpore should watch narrowly whether large portions of the Burdwan Division and the Maunbhoom district may require to be brought within this category. Some relief measures will no doubt be necessary in these tracts where there is a large laboring population, many of whom may be without employment as soon as the rice harvest is over.

3. The policy indicated by the Government of India is briefly as follows:—

FIRSTLY.—Government will look to the natural operations of trade to import the food required to fill the deficit in the local supply in the districts where the crop has failed. By way of facilitating this traffic, the Government has reduced by one-half the railway grain rates, and has also ordered the temporary abolition of all road toll-bars, or tolls on ferries which can in dry weather be crossed by a ford or a causeway. The tolls on ferries, where boats must be used to ferry carts across are to be reduced to the lowest tariff that will remunerate the boatmen. Further, the Government has put a steamer and flats to ply on the Ganges from Kooshteah to Rajshahye, and has ordered a small light draught steamer with flats to ply on the inland waters of Rajshahye. All that local officers have to do is to see that neither at ferries, nor at railway stations, nor at ghâts, nor on rivers, are any unauthorized difficulties placed in the way of, or dues levied upon, the transport of grain, and that the roads are put in order, and every facility given for traffic.

4. In places likely to be in want where there may not be traders of sufficient means and in sufficient numbers to import food to fill the deficit in the food supplies, or where for any reason the natural flow of trade is slow and difficult, the Government is ready to aid and promote the natural trade of the country by making advances of money, either—

- (a) To zemindars, planters, or others under paragraph 26 of the Government of India resolution of the 7th November 1873, on condition that they will import grain from a distance and sell it as near as possible at cost price, all expenses included.
- (b) To traders and others of a safe and responsible character, who will take the money at a moderate interest of 6 per cent. per annum, and will engage to import grain from a distance without any conditions as to the rate or manner of their selling it.

The Lieutenant-Governor delegates to district officers in the distressed districts the power of making such advances, where necessary, up to a limit of Rs. 2,000 to any one person; and to Commissioners in those districts the power of sanctioning advances up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 to any one person. Larger advances may be specially sanctioned, or a larger discretion may be allowed on a representation of the circumstances.

In the former class of advances, an undertaking must be taken from the person receiving the advance that he will sell the food purchased to his distressed neighbours as nearly as possible at cost price, and that he will repay the advance without interest before the 31st December 1874, or will produce full and complete accounts to show why Government should forego any portion of the repayment.

In the latter class of advances, it will be necessary merely to stipulate that the supplies will be drawn from districts beyond those to which the scarcity

extends, and for repayment of the principal and interest by the end of 1874 or any earlier date that may be arranged. It will also be desirable to stipulate for the occasional inspection of the grain invoices (chalans) of such dealers in order to verify that they really do import their grain from a distance.

The Lieutenant-Governor has full confidence that district officers will know what persons can be trusted to act fairly by Government and by the people in respect of advances of these kinds. In regard to all advances for grain, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it essential that it should be a distinct stipulation that the purchases should be made and the grain imported at a very early date to be specified, so that the means of carriage now existing may be utilised to the utmost. If the purchasers are allowed to delay, and the despatches do not come till February or March, all the difficulty which the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends from a block of carriage will probably arise and the advances will do very little good.

5. **SECONDLY.**—Government recognises that many of the labouring classes, and of all those people who have neither money nor credit, will as soon as the reaping of the rice crop and sowing of the cold weather crops have been completed or abandoned, and before the prospects of the spring crops have declared themselves, be unable to earn money or wages. Such people will probably before very long come upon relief works, if only we have a sufficient number of works spread over the country to give them labour near their homes as soon as they are ready to take it. The Government undertakes the relief of distress in this form, either directly by public works, or indirectly by advancing money to responsible persons who will undertake beneficial local and private works.

6. Already there have been begun in the distressed districts—

- (a) The two new branches of the Soane Canal in Shahabad, while the old branches already in progress are being carried on in Patna and Gya.
- (b) The Gunduk embankment in Sarun and Chumparun.
- (c) The earthen embankments of the Northern Bengal Railway in the Rajshahye, Bograh, Dinagepore, and Rungpore districts.

These three are works for which the Government of India will provide or advance the funds.

Farther, the Lieutenant-Governor at his recent interviews with the Commissioners of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye, has sanctioned the immediate commencement of work at as many points as possible, on

- (d) The series of North Ganges emigration roads which are to lead from Sarun, Tirhoot, Monghyr, and Bhaugulpore, through the Purneah, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts, to Rungpore, Bograh, and the Berhampooter; and thence to Assam, Cachar, and other eastern districts beyond the Berhampooter which are in want of labor.
- (e) A variety of local roads in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions which the Lieutenant-Governor approved in conference with the local officers.
- (f) Local roads in the Rajshahye Division which the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the Commissioner and Mr. Robinson to commence at once at their discretion, according to the necessity of the case.

Work has been already commenced in the Burdwan Division on

- (g) The new out from the Damoodah into the Kana Nuddee, by which it is hoped to procure a supply of water for the present season, as well as to make a great permanent improvement.

The Lieutenant-Governor has moreover given directions to prosecute—

- (h) Road fund roads generally throughout the country which the local authorities have been desired to press on wherever they are wanted for the purpose of giving employment to people thrown out of work. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised that in such cases, whenever the works get beyond the means of the local funds, aid will freely be given.

7. Further details of the works to be undertaken will be settled as soon as possible.

The general statements of relief works which have been already prepared in compliance with the orders of Government contained in Circular No. 27, dated 19th June 1872, are being printed for circulation; and by a selection from, and, if necessary, addition to these, it may be hoped that sufficient employment will be everywhere provided.

8. In regard to the preparation for, and commencement of, relief works wherever they are required, it may be well to repeat here the orders passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in his note on Patna affairs, dated the 29th October, to the following effect:—

“In this view I have told the district officers that they should lose no time in commencing ordinary earthwork on roads, &c., at as many places as possible. I am glad to find that their attention has been already given to the point, and they have generally work of some kind ready which can be advantageously undertaken without delay. This they will do, giving the ordinary wages of the country. And by the aid of their general information, and the index afforded by the works in hand, they will judge of the necessity for more extended works and for food relief in each part of the country. I have told them that as soon as the demand for labor exceeds the resources of their local funds, money for works, where relief is necessary, will be supplied without stint. The great thing is that they should prepare beforehand, and peg out (by a centre line only) roads and other works on which relief labor may be expended to the permanent advantage of the country.

“The Commissioner will occupy himself in settling the works in the various districts that may best be undertaken. I have authorized the entertainment of special men for the design and superintendence of works.”

9. His Excellency the Viceroy has been good enough to promise for temporary employment in Bengal and Behar as many Engineers and competent young military officers as can be spared. These young officers will be available for directing relief works in the distressed districts. Meantime the local officers should, as far as possible, peg out the lines of road and set them going. The simple forms of account in which the district road fund works are kept will suffice for the relief works.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to receive from the Commissioner, as soon as they can be sent, lists of the local relief works commenced or proposed in each distressed district, with memoranda of (a) the additional establishment to be entertained upon relief works, and (b) the probable monthly expenditure upon the works, supposing the people to flock freely to them. After the list has been sent the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have, in the weekly narrative described below, an account of the relief works *prepared* and *actually begun* in each district. Simple forms of return showing the operations at each relief work will shortly be circulated, as was done in 1868.

11. **THIRDLY.**—The Government recognises that, if it collects large bodies of people together on relief works, it must provide food for them; that if the ordinary traders do not supply sufficient food close at hand, the Government must either pay the laborers partly in grain, or provide food for them to buy. We must not throw the support of a large body of laborers upon an impoverished tract where the food-supplies barely suffice for the ordinary population. In fulfilment of this obligation the Government and its officers are laying in supplies of rice and other grain, which will be forwarded as soon as possible to places of storage near relief works in the distressed districts.

The restriction placed on Government officers in obtaining these supplies is, *first*, that they should, as far as possible, operate through the trade; *secondly*, that they must get grain for such storage from a distance; and, *thirdly*, that they must not store grain except at centres of relief works where the local supply cannot be depended on to suffice for the wants of the laborers.

12. As long as local supplies are pretty cheap and plentiful, it will be best to establish and house close to each relief work dealers who will sell on their

own account with or without advances. When the local rates for grain come to something like famine rates, fall below say ten seers per rupee, the Government must supply food. It would then be advisable to hire hunneahs or weighmen to sell on Government account next door to the works. It is certainly, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, better to pay the laborers in cash, and to let them buy what they want next door, rather than actually pay their wages in grain. Colonel Baird Smith, in his report on the famine of 1861, truly points out that much inconvenience may be caused by paying wages in kind to laborers who are driven to barter at a disadvantage their grain for salt, pepper, earthen pots, and such other necessities as they are obliged to procure. It is a very simple operation to give each man the pice he has earned, and let him take as much or as little as he likes in grain at the Government store close by.

13. The first thing to be done in regard to storing grain by the local officers is to select places and sites for store-houses at relief works; to hire or construct temporary storage-houses; to determine to what railway or river-side stations Government grain should be consigned from Calcutta or elsewhere; and above all, to ascertain and arrange the means of transporting the grain from those stations to the works. Local officers should notify to Government as soon as possible the places selected for railway and river stations to which Government grain for relief works should be consigned, the points chosen for storage, the steps taken to prepare store-houses, and the arrangements for carriage which they make or have in view.

14. When Government grain has been delivered at stations on the railway or rivers, this question of transporting the grain to the places where it is to be used will remain the most important and difficult of all. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Commissioners and district officers in the distressed districts are considering this question, and he would wish to have an early and most careful report upon—

(a) The means of transport from the nearest railway or river-side station to the centres of relief works or distress; whether the communications are liable to interruption from the weather or any other cause; and in what way the means of transport could be increased, if necessary.

(b) The roadside stations and other places where fodder for cattle should be collected to aid transport.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot too much repeat that very special attention is necessary to the need for testing and perfecting our transporting agency and appliances at as early a date as possible. He desires to point out how very much easier transport will be during the next two or three months, when roads are not choked up and fodder is abundant, than in the hot season when there may be a rush and a panic, when the weather will be unfavorable, when forage will be very scarce, and when cattle will be dying. Sir George Campbell's great wish is to see all possible means of carriage, to places where grain will be wanted, fully utilised and drawn together from all available sources at once, so that Government may be in the best position when emergency comes. So far as the common weal is concerned, it comes to much the same whether the transporting agency is used by private persons or by public officers. If the private traffic is quite fully using and drawing together all possible means of carriage, well and good; we need not seek to interfere with such a traffic. If not, the Government officers will have to promote the transport of grain to places where it will be wanted both by advances for importation, and by importing for relief works. In some way we should attract and use fully all possible means of carriage to the distressed tracts.

16. **FOURTHLY.**—The Government cannot avoid facing the probability that eventually, if events turn out unfavorably, it may become necessary in many places to distribute charitable relief to the old, to children, to persons in reduced health, and to others who may be unable to do a full day's work. This must be done as soon as the necessity really arises. This business of gratuitous relief will be entrusted to relief committees in each district or sub-division, or part of a sub-division.

17. His Excellency the Viceroy, after consulting the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers, has decided that the appointment of relief committees for the purpose is, speaking generally, not, so far as we can see, necessary at present. But a discretion is left to local officers to start committees and begin relief arrangements in any tracts where such a measure may at any time prove emergently and clearly necessary.

When it is evident that such relief must be given in any district, the Magistrate will call a meeting of Native and European gentlemen who may be willing to serve on relief committees; he will nominate branch committees under the sub-divisional officers or other fit persons; he will raise such private subscriptions as he can obtain; and will report his action to Government and to the Commissioner. The Government will at once make to every relief committee a grant equal to the amount of its private subscriptions, and may, when distress goes very far, be still more liberal. If a relief committee requires grain for its relief houses, before it can import for itself, the Magistrate will have authority to advance all the grain he can spare from the Government stores collected for laborers on relief works.

A collection of the orders of Government issued in previous years of distress, regarding the time and manner of relief, with forms in which accounts should be kept and rendered, have been compiled, and will be digested and circulated in continuation of the present orders, with instructions applicable to the present time.

18. Meantime, though as regards charitable relief we are not to commence active operations, it is most necessary to prepare all the necessary machinery for establishing relief houses and for giving such relief (short only of collecting grain specially for the purpose), so that we may be fully prepared if the necessity arrives. His Excellency the Viceroy specially dwells on the need for doing this at once.

District officers in distressed tracts will accordingly consider immediately and carefully report at what places relief committees may eventually have to be appointed; they will have to prepare beforehand lists of gentlemen who will serve on those committees. They must especially mark out the places and sites at which the necessary sheds, godowns, and other accommodation for relief-houses will be required if the scarcity should unhappily merge into famine. Each district and sub-divisional officer should prepare, and have by him for future use, a map of his district or sub-division showing the proposed sites for relief centres. They should provide for three grades of famine, thus—for comparatively mild famine there would be a few relief centres at large places or in specially impoverished tracts; if distress becomes keener, places of relief will have to be more numerous; and if unhappily the very worst comes over large tracts, the number of relief centres will have to be largely increased so as to be within reach of all. The sites for relief stations for each grade of distress should be distinguished on the district officer's map by a different mark. These sites, it should be borne in mind, must be selected after careful local inquiry and then entered on the map; they must not merely be marked on a map without knowledge of the ground. Complete plans should be drawn out showing the establishment and arrangements that will be required at each relief-house as it is opened, and as far as possible men should be selected, and all that can be thought of by way of anticipation should be planned out so as to be ready to begin effectively the moment the necessity arrives.

19. FIFTHLY.—The Government wishes to enlist municipalities, landholders, and others, in the work of providing labor in the distressed districts. A credit of ten lakhs of rupees has been made to the Bengal Government from which minor loans of this kind can be granted for these objects. Larger loans will be referred to and speedily disposed of by the Government of India. Municipal bodies cannot, as the law stands, spend municipal money on poor-houses or on relieving the necessity of their poor. But if any municipality in the distressed districts has ready any scheme for drainage, embankment, or water-supply, or for opening out new streets and roads, such as will give labor to unskilled workmen, the Lieutenant-Governor will be very ready to consider any proposal for making a loan to such municipality under the Local Public Works Loans Act. Chairmen of municipalities must bear in mind

the several heads of information required regarding applications for such loans, as set forth in the rules published at page 1218 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th October 1873. Already the Lieutenant-Governor has granted a large sum from provincial funds over and above the original grant towards the Burdwan city water-works scheme. The Dacca water-works scheme and the Gheor Canal loan in the same district will, it is hoped, be very shortly sanctioned. The Chuprah city embankment scheme is a type of the work that might usefully be kept in hand on the present occasion.

20. Where no schemes for works of this kind are ready or are required, then the Lieutenant-Governor suggests that many municipalities and townships should take advantage of the drought and abundance of labour to cleanse, deepen, and otherwise improve the public tanks, wells, or other sources of public water-supply within their boundaries. For such an object loans could be granted, and the labour so afforded could be of the very best kind for relief works. The Lieutenant-Governor is considering whether in any points the ordinary rules can be relaxed, and orders on the subject will, if necessary, be issued.

21. As yet the system of advances for improvements on the land (what are called in other parts of India tuccavee advances,) has not obtained much in Bengal. Recently the Lieutenant-Governor has received a report from Maunbhoom that zemindars and villagers in that district had already drawn out in small sums some Rs. 5,000 for tuccavee advances, and that more money was wanted. Reports from Bancoorah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and other districts, also say that the ryots and villagers generally have had the need for water-storage brought home to them very keenly this year, and that they are anxious to prosecute and extend petty works of this kind during the present year. In the Burdwan and Hooghly districts the need of arrangements for the storage of good water and the drawing off of bad water has long been recognized both by Government and the people.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor particularly wishes that all such works should be promoted, and that land-holders and villagers should be encouraged to take out Government loans therefor, especially in the districts of the Burdwan Division. The rules for making agricultural advances were published at page 826 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th July 1873. Some Bengal officers have pointed out that the rules are cumbrous, and require too much detailed supervision of works for practical enforcement at a season like the present. The Lieutenant-Governor intimates that, in accordance with the permission given him by the Government of India, he will shortly issue instructions showing how far the provisions of the rules quoted above may be relaxed.

23. The Government further promises that it will be ready to defray a portion, not more than one-third, of the cost of petty village works (executed with Government loans during the period ending in July 1874) which directly improve the drinking water-supply of the people, or are shown to be of direct advantage to the general public, in any of the distressed districts, or in any part of the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. The full loan will stand against the borrower in the Government books until the work is done; when it shall have been reported upon by Government officers, found to be good, and to contribute directly to the water-supply or general well-being of any village or tract, the Government will write off a sum not exceeding one-third of the loan as the Government share of the outlay.

24. It will be for district and sub-divisional officers to make known as far as possible the readiness of Government to grant these loans on favorable terms for village works and land improvements. They are at the same time reminded that under Rule 19, page 828 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th July 1873, the Commissioner and the district officers have authority to sanction such loans with reference to superior authority up to a limit of Rs. 500 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. If the Commissioner of any distressed division can point out any particulars in which the Tuccavee Loan Rules (above cited) may at the present juncture be advantageously relaxed, the Lieutenant-Governor will be most ready to consider any recommendation in that regard. The Commissioner of Burdwan has been already asked to prepare suggestions on the subject. Sir George Campbell's belief is that in some districts (especially those

where the ground undulates, like Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and Gya), the people will be glad to take tuccavee loans if only the intentions of Government are known to them, and if responsible Government officers give them the money promptly in full, and do not let it filter through a number of subordinate officials with many delays and difficulties.

25. Meantime, for advances for works of the kinds described in the foregoing paragraphs 19 to 24 the Lieutenant-Governor has assigned a credit of—

Three lakhs to the Patna		Division.
Two	"	Bhagulpore "
Two	"	Rajshahye "
Three	"	Burdwan "
One	"	Chota Nagpore "

Each Commissioner will notify to his district officers, and will report to Government, how much of the divisional grant he makes available for each district of the division.

For the purchase of grain for relief works and advances to private persons for the purchase of grain, under the instructions conveyed in paragraph 4, a liberal credit has already been given to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye.

26. In regard to the promotion of emigration to the tea districts or to other parts of the country where population may be sparse (paragraph 30 of the Government of India Resolution, dated 7th November), the Lieutenant-Governor will issue instructions hereafter.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to burden divisional and district officers with the obligation of furnishing more reports and returns than can possibly be helped. He is glad to know that officers will do their very best, whether they are called upon to report or not. But still the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India, and the public, must be kept informed as far as possible of what is being done, of what money is being spent, and of the state of the country generally. I am accordingly to request that a weekly narrative may be sent from each district on Mondays, bringing the account of affairs all over the district down to the latest information known at the head-quarter station on that day. The writing of this narrative had better be entrusted to one of the best officers at head-quarters, but of course the Magistrate, if he is present, will add or insert such remarks as he may see fit, and the narrative will give his views and be written in his behalf. A copy of such narrative should be sent to the Commissioner, unless he is on the spot and sees fit to dispense with its transmission. For the present a temporary clerk on Rs. 60 a month may be added to the Magistrate-Collector's office of each distressed district, for the conduct of correspondence regarding the scarcity. Copies of each narrative will be sent to the Commissioner and Magistrate-Collector concerned, from the Bengal Secretariat, as soon as they are printed, so as to facilitate reference to previous reports, and to obviate repetition.

28. The heads on which the weekly narrative should touch are—

NARRATIVE OF SCARCITY AND RELIEF IN DISTRICT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING SATURDAY, THE
(A.)—*State of the Country.*

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazaar.

Kind and price of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.

Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.

Rainfall, if any. State of the crops. Condition of the people. Actual facts as to any *known* cases of misery and starvation. Grain thefts or robberies. Condition of any special tracts.

(B.)—*Relief Works.*

Progress in marking out or opening relief works, each work being specified; number of laborers thereon; supply of food thereat; condition of the laborers, mode of payment, and rate of wages; arrangements for tools, &c.

(C.)—*Transport of Food.*

Approximate account of private food supplies come into the district from outside during the week. Sufficiency or otherwise of means of transport. Steps taken to improve transport agency and appliances. Existence of a block at any station or point on transport routes. Working of any special transport trains or other agencies. Requirements in respect of transport, and arrangements for meeting them.

(D.)—*Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.*

Places of storage selected. Construction of storage-houses or golahs. Arrangements for their custody and administration. Amount of food-grain received. Amount sent out. Return of empty bags. Sufficiency or otherwise of stocks for Government purpose. Fresh arrangements in progress for getting more grain.

(E.)—*Advances to Private Parties, and their Results.*

Advances for purchase and storage of grain, &c. Advances to municipalities for works, and description thereof. Advances to private parties for land improvements, and description thereof.

(F.)—*Charitable Relief.*

Actual relief operations commenced, if any.

Arrangements made in preparation of the machinery of charitable relief by way of precaution as above described (paragraph 18 above).

(G.)—*Financial Results of the Week.*

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in last narrative.

Detail of the above total:—

Expenditure during the week under report.

On disbursements to engineers or out officers in charge of—

Relief work	_____
Relief work	_____
Relief work	_____
Relief work	_____
Relief work	_____
Relief work	_____
Relief work	_____

On purchase of food, particulars being stated.

On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements.

Name transporting agent.

Payment on account of establishments at storage golahs.

On account of advances for purchase of food.

Total of advances made during the week to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain.

To traders for purchase of grain.

To municipalities.

To zemindars and others for land improvements.

Total of the week's expenditure—

(a) Final payments made.

(b) Advances repayable.

Total

Grand Total to end of the week.

The first weekly narrative should be despatched on Monday, the 1st December, and show the expenditure up as nearly as possible to that date. Subsequent narratives would touch upon the facts only pertaining to the week under report. It will be observed that the narrative is merely for the information of Government, and is not to be a channel for asking sanction to additional establishments or expenditure of any kind.

28. Forms of accounts and register will shortly be forwarded for—

- (1.) Relief work expenditure.
- (2.) Food purchase expenditure.
- (3.) Transport expenditure.
- (4.) Grain storage expenditure.
- (5.) Charitable relief or poor-house expenditure.

Commissioners of Divisions and special Relief Commissioners, wherever appointed, will have power to sanction the commencement of work on any roads or other relief work which has been approved by Government. In case of any sudden local emergency they may, when they deem it necessary, sanction commencement of work even though the particular work is not yet in the list of approved relief works; and an emergent discretion in such cases is also given to district officers, subject to weekly report of each sanction, to authorize the entertainment of—

Subordinate Engineering or Overseer establishments;
Grain transport and reception establishments;
Grain storage establishments;

provided that all appointments constituted under these orders are strictly temporary and subject to Government confirmation. In case any person is entertained on a salary exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem, an immediate report is to be made for sanction.

29. I am to sum up the instructions now conveyed, to which attention is specially drawn, thus:—

- PARA. 2.—The “distressed districts,” as Government now believes them to be, are defined.
- PARA. 3.—Officers are enjoined to see that no removable obstacle remains in the way of private grain traffic.
- PARA. 4.—Money advances to private parties under two separate sets of conditions are authorized to promote private importation of food to the distressed districts.
- PARA. 8.—Local officers are desired to push on the preparation of relief works in as many parts as possible of the distressed districts.
- PARA. 10.—Statements of extra establishments required for, and probable expenditure on relief works, are asked for from Commissioners.
- PARAS. 11-12.—The views of Government as to storage of grain and its sale at relief works are stated.
- PARA. 13.—Officers are directed at once to select sites, and to prepare storage for reception of Government grain.
- PARA. 14.—Report is called for regarding the means of transport in the district and its improvement.
- PARA. 15.—The need for early testing of transporting agency is enjoined.
- PARA. 18.—Officers are directed to prepare plans of arrangements, and machinery for relief committees and relief centres, and to report through the Commissioner.
- PARAS. 19-23.—Loans to municipalities and landholders and others for permanent improvements are to be promoted, and the terms on which these loans are obtainable should be made known to the people.
- PARA. 25.—Grants are made to each division to cover their advances.
- PARA. 25.—A weekly narrative is to be sent direct from Government from each distressed district.
- PARA. 28.—Authority is given to Commissioner to sanction works, and to authorize, temporarily, establishments for grain storage, transport, and relief work, within certain limits, and subject to weekly report.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF.

No. 518, dated Cuttack, the 11th November 1873.

From—JOHN BEAMES, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN reply to your Circular No. 70, dated 13th October, on the subject of special report on crops, I have the honor to submit copy of a report from the Collector of Balasore.

2. A special report has been submitted to you direct from the Collector of Cuttack.

3. No report has as yet been received from Pooree, but it has been called for.

4. My own experience of four years in Balasore enables me to confirm, in every particular, the report of the Officiating Collector of that district; and it is creditable to him that he should in so short a time have made himself so well acquainted with the circumstances of his district.

5. Both reports fully bear out the opinion I have often before expressed that Orissa is a great exporting country, and in the present scarcity in Bengal, I think the attention of merchants should be directed to the ports of this province as places where rice is to be obtained cheaply and abundantly. At present the Madras people are carrying away large quantities of grain which a little energy on the part of the Calcutta merchants would enable them to secure.

6. At this season of the year the Orissa ports are easily accessible. They will continue so till March; but by the end of January a large proportion of the stocks available for export, if not intercepted, will have left the province for Madras.

7. There is ample store of grain in hand, but much of it is held by persons who will not export, as they hold it for the purpose of lending it on interest to their own and neighbouring cultivators.

8. No scarcity is to be apprehended in any part of Orissa. Even in the few scattered portions of Balasore, which are rather badly off, prices are still moderate, and adjacent canal works will afford sustenance to the poorer classes.

No. 623, dated Balasore, the 7th November 1873.

From—T. NORMAN, Esq., Offg. Collector of Balasore.
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division, Cuttack.

I HAVE the honor to furnish the special crop report called for in Government Circular No. 70, dated the 13th October 1873.

2. I append *serialim* replies to the questions put by Government. I trust that these replies contain full information on the condition of the crops.

3. There can be no doubt that the produce of the season 1873-74 will suffice—and more than suffice—for the consumption of the district. The subject therefore, upon which a few general remarks seem called for, is the manner in which, and the extent to which, the district will be affected by the scarcity which is expected elsewhere.

4. Balasore is a rice-exporting district, and exports both by sea and land. Export by sea takes place from seven different ports situated on the coast between the Sooburnorekha and Byturnee rivers, from which rice is carried to Calcutta and the Madras ports, and in smaller quantities to Ceylon, the Maldives and Laccadives. The following figures show the quantities of rice annually exported by sea since the famine:—

				Mds.
1868-69	...	...	...	128,000
1869-70	...	...	...	300,000
1870-71	...	...	...	400,000
1871-72	...	...	...	483,000
1872-73	...	...	...	403,000

5. Exportation by land takes place northwards along the Trunk Road, but data as to its amount are not forthcoming.

6. At the present time exportation by sea is going on with its usual briskness at this season. The rivers are full of sloops, and Madras merchants and their agents are making purchases all over the district. Where the drought had caused a certain amount of famine in the district during the first half of October, frequent representations were made to me to the effect that the only chance of averting a famine lay in expelling the rice traders from the district.

7. Considerable quantities of rice are now leaving the district along the Trunk Road. It is carried in carts and on pack bullocks, and its destination is Midnapore, and even Ranigunge and Garbeta.

8. At the time of the panic alluded to in paragraph 6, the rice market tightened very much, but prices were at once relaxed by the rainfall of the middle of October. The prices are now low, but with a rising tendency. I have reason to believe that a very marked rise will occur after the 8th instant, the last day of payment of the 16-anna instalment of Government revenue. Ryots have latterly been bringing large quantities of rice into the market, under the pressure put upon them by the zemindars in realizing their rents.

9. The rice exported is last season's rice, mixed with some of the earlier varieties of the present season. These early kinds are very coarse and scarcely find a sale unless mixed with grain of a better quantity.

10. The following table shows accurately the prices of husked rice as they stood on the 1st November at eight out of the nine police-stations in the district :—

Balasore	...	...	...	32	seers	per	rupee.
Baliapal	...	...	...	44	"	"	
Jellasure	...	...	...	35	"	"	
Bustah	...	...	...	40	"	"	
Soroh	...	...	...	44	"	"	
Bhadruk	...	...	...	48	"	"	
Chandballee	...	...	...	32	"	"	
Dhamnugger	...	...	...	42	"	"	

Balasore and Chandballee are the principal marts for sea export and Jellasure for land export; prices at these three places are, therefore, enhanced by the greater demand.

11. To the best of my judgment there is no ground for apprehending distress or scarcity during the present season in Balasore. The expense, difficulty, and tediousness of communication with Orissa is too great to permit of its being easily drained of so bulky a commodity as rice. There is also the important consideration that the class which always suffers most severely in a Bengal famine, namely, the landless artizans, is wanting in Balasore, where every person has a certain amount of tillage, and stores rice for his own consumption.

12. *Question I.*—The following are the replies to the questions asked: Out of the 1,200,000 acres which constitute the area of the district, 535,000 acres, or somewhat less than half, is calculated to be the proportion under cultivation. Of the cultivated area about fifteen-sixteenths are applied to the cultivation of food-grains, and the remaining one-sixteenth is used to produce sugarcane, cotton, jute, oil-seeds, pumpkins, plantains, &c.

13. *Question II.*—Balasore is a great rice-exporting district. Its exports of rice by sea and land together cannot be placed lower than twenty-two thousand tons annually. Its imports of food, on the other hand, are very insignificant—probably not exceeding one hundred tons a year—and consist chiefly of pulses from Cuttack, Midnapore, and Sumbulpore, and wheat from Dhenkanal and Cuttack.

14. *Question III.*—The only food-staple of the population is rice. With rice, pulses, vegetables, and dried fish are used sparingly, as a seasoning. Ill-cured fish are a common item of diet on the coast. But there is no staple of food constituting a reserve or alternative for rice. In default of rice, the district must import, or starve.

15. *Question IV.*—The principal harvest time in this district extends from July to January. The number of species of rice cultivated is exceedingly large, and each species has its own period, within these limits, for

arriving at maturity, so that the main harvest consists of a long chain of crops closely following each other. But the different crops reaped during July, August, September, October, November, and the first half of December, are only so many forestalments of the main yield. The great bulk of the harvest is reaped in the latter half of December and in January, and amounts to three-fourths of the total yield.

16. There is also a minor harvest reaped in March and April. This consists of a set of coarse description of rice, the best known species of which is called *dālma*. It is sown as soon as the winter crop is off the ground. This harvest perhaps constitutes one-hundredth part of the total yield.

17. The words *asu* and *sarad*, being the counterparts of the Bengali *aus* and *amun*, are in limited use in this district; but the division of the harvest which they are intended to convey is in this part of the country so artificial, and the application of these terms so loose and irregular, that when accuracy is an object it is essential to discard them. If *asu* be defined as the portion of the harvest reaped before the end of September, it may amount to one-eighth compared with *sarad* reaped after that time and constituting seven-eighths of the entire produce.

18. *Question V A.*—The outturn of the food-crops which have reached maturity up to the date may, on the whole, be estimated as equal to that of an average year. The yield of the *salia* or *asu*, *neali*, and *beali* crops has been good, and that of the *kantha* and *laghu* crops has been fair in parts, and in parts not so good.

19. *Question V B.*—The outturn up to the present time is considered rather better than that of 1867-68, the year following the famine.

20. *Question VI.*—Rice may almost be said to constitute the sole cold weather food-crop. A few pulses and a little wheat are also grown, but the quantity produced of these grains is quite inconsiderable. The rainfall this year has greatly fallen short of the average, and the late harvest has had a very narrow escape. A drought set in at the middle of September, which, humanly speaking, must have destroyed the crop, had it not been interrupted by a moderate rainfall on three days, the 10th, 11th, and 12th October; unfortunately, however, this rainfall did not extend in sufficient quantity northwards. Beyond a line drawn across the district, about 15 miles north of Balasore and the northern pergunnahs of Jellasore and Kamar-dachour, Bhelora Chour and Naper have suffered severely. The land is hard, dry, and cracked, and little more than a half crop is to be expected.

21. The high lands of pergunnah Poso, also the southwest corner of the district, will not yield more than a 4-anna crop; on the other hand, much low-lying land in the district will yield a fair crop.

22. Taking the district as a whole, the produce will fall somewhat below that of an average year, and will amount to about three-fourths of the excellent crop reaped during the last two years.

23. It is supposed that the consumption of the district does not exceed half the produce, and there can be no doubt that, after satisfying the demands of a large export trade, a surplus will remain sufficient for home consumption.

24. *Question VII.*—The earliest rice-crop of 1874 will be the *dālma* crop of March and April. This crop is insusceptible of increase, being confined to spots on the banks of rivers where peculiar facilities for irrigation exist. Its outturn is inconsiderable. The crops of July, August and September would doubtless be increased in the face of wide-spread scarcity, but these crops also are limited to special soils. With a copious rainfall they might probably be increased by one-third.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLST— CUMDOO, BAJDA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.						
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan ...	10 8	10 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	13 4	13 0	19 8	15 8	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah ...	11 14	11 14	14 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...			
3	Beerbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	10 4	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Houghly ...	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 12	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	11 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	12 8	16 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	12 4	11 8	12 4	24 8	23 12	24 0	8 12	8 4	8 0	13 14	17 12	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	
7	Nudda ...	11 7	11 14	14 8	21 12	...	...	32 0	11 7	10 14	16 0	13 5	12 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Jessore ...	12 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	14 10	16 0	19 0	21 6	21 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorsheadabad ...	14 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumungpore ...	11 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	17 0	22 8	11 0	11 0	22 0	14 8	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Malidah ...	12 8	12 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	35 0	19 0	8 8	21 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...			
12	Rajshahye ...	10 8	10 8	16 0	26 4	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 8	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bangpore ...	10 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 10	11 13	11 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bograh ...	13 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	11 8	16 0	16 0	12 12	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna ...	15 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	14 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	6 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigore.® Cooch Behar.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca ...	10 10	10 8	13 5	20 0	20 0	30 0	14 8	15 0	21 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Farrakpore ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	8 0	10 0	16 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensing ...	10 8	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sylhet.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cachar.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Noakhully.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tippurah.®	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	23 17	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tippurah.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																									
28	Patna ...	11 8	11 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	31 4	12 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Gya ...	10 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	13 8	30 0	18 8	8 8	12 8	9 8	9 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Shahabad ...	11 8	11 8	15 8	18 0	17 8	28 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Tirhoot ...	10 11	11 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	11 0	12 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Barun ...	12 0	11 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Chumpran ...	11 8	12 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 8	15 10	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Monghyr ...	12 6	13 8	17 8	16 8	23 1	86 7	8 4	9 4	13 6	12 6	11 5	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore ...	12 0	12 10	16 2	20 3	20 3	24 0	10 1	10 11	15 2	13 14	13 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Burneah ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Southal Pergunnahs ...	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...			
ORISSA.																									
38	Cuttack ...	13 2	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	21 0	26 4	21 8	38 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
41	Hasanabagh ...	9 8	9 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Isahardugga ...	11 0	11 0	1 0	...	...	20 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manubhoom ...	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	24 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																									
45	Gualpara.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kamroop.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Joreung.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Nongong.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Seehaugor.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Lukhimpore.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Garo Hills.®	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

• Return not received.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th November 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.		1873.				
Western Districts.						
1	Burdwan	Nov. 18th*	Nil	Days hot; no rain has fallen except a slight shower in Cutwa.	The last accounts of the prospects of the crops, except in Raneejungund Hoodbood, are more favorable, and prices show a downward tendency. Some rice is being exported.	Fever prevalent.
2	Bancoorah	" 15th	Nil	Dry and not as cool as might be expected.	Rice crop as last week; those on low lands are fair and perhaps may give a six or eight-anna crop.	
3	Beerboom	" 15th	Nil	Bright and cold generally, temperature very variable.	No change since last return: harvest of the early rice in progress. Outturn of the district, calculated on the total produce of early and late rice, will probably be about eight annas. Export by rail during the fortnight ending 8th instant was 9,835 maunds, chiefly to the Bhau-gulpore and Patna divisions. Prices falling where the new rice is coming into the market. Considerable store of grain existing in the district; there is no actual distress at present; the district and village roads affording sufficient employment for the laboring class. The scarcity in other districts and rapid export of grain from this may, however, bring about a necessity for relief works some months hence in aid of the mere laborers and cultivators whose crops have totally or in great measure failed.	
4	Midnapore	" 15th	Nil	Fine and dry.	Unchanged. Prices are rising steadily, but not universally, as at Ghattal they have somewhat fallen.	
5	Hooghly	" 15th	Nil	Clear throughout; wind from north-east.	Irrigation is continued where water remains. Some of the earlier crops have been reaped, yielding a two-anna crop. All the remainder, except what is irrigated, must die. It is getting too late to plough for the cold weather crops which have been planted only in patches.	
	Howrah	" 15th	Nil	The nights cold, but the days still very hot; sky unclouded.	The crops on the high land are being cut as straw and fodder. Much of it never began to form grain, and the rest contain only abortive grain. On other lands it is full of milk, and will come to grain whenever it can get water. Irrigated crops still doing well.	

* Telegram of the 15th November received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts. 1873.						
6	24-Pergunnahs	Nov. 18th	N	No rain. Days warm for the time of the year, nights cool.	The harvest of the late rice has commenced in the Diamond Harbour and Barripore sub-divisions. The Deputy Collector in charge of the latter sub-division reports that the loss will not be serious in thannah Jynogore and in most of the villages to the west of the Peali river. The prospects are however very bad on the east of the Peali. In Baraset sub-division the paddy is fast drying up on the high lands and is being cut for straw for thatching purposes. It is otherwise useless as the cattle will not touch it. In Basirhat a ten-anna crop is expected in some of the Soonderbun lots. The crops on the high lands have been destroyed, and the outturn in the low-lying lands will be very short. No improvement in Satkhira, Barrackpore, and sudder sub-division. The outturn in Dum-Dum is estimated at four annas. Prices continue to have an upward tendency.	Fever prevalent at Alipore, and still continues at Barripore, Haairhas, and Satkhira. It has also appeared at Baraset.
7	Nuddea	.. 15th	Nil	Clear sky, nights and early mornings cold.	No material changes in the prospects of the late rice since last report. From Kooshtea it is reported that the harvest has commenced, and that a ten-anna crop is expected on low lands and a three to six-anna on high lands. A large portion of the cold weather crops remains unsown; but where sown they have had the advantage of heavy dews: the prospects of these crops appear to be somewhat more hopeful. The price of rice has declined in the sudder sub-division.	
8	Jessore	.. 15th	Nil	On the whole clear and dry. Cold in the mornings and evenings with heavy night dews. No rainfall at head-quarters or sub-divisional head-quarters. There were slight showers on the 8th instant in the Bytagheata station jurisdiction in Khoolnah sub-division. There were heavy showers about Toroa and Degolia, south-east of Narrail, on the 4th instant.	In Jhenidah sub-division the rice crop is expected to be an average or half crop. The high land rice in some places being cut for fodder. Prospects of winter crops bad for want of rain, and the crops are not expected to be more than half the average one. In Magoorah also the high land rice is being cut; the yield of some fields is good and of some only half average. Low land paddy promises well. The winter crops which have (partial) not had rain, are bad; those that have, are good. In Narrail half or average of the paddy crop is expected, whereas the north-east of the sub-division the losses in upland rice have been greatest; the produce of the cold weather crop will be some compensation. In Khoolnah, rice prospects are reported bad, worse than last week, and worst about Pooltala, Chandkhali, and Doomaria. A ten-anna proportion of an average crop is expected. In Bagirhat a ten-anna crop is expected, but prospects are not good. Rampal, Morrellgunge, and Mollahat, enjoy better prospects than Bagirhat itself. In the sudder sub-division no improvement is reported; the	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
9	Moorshedabad	Nov. 15th	Nil	No rain during the week. Hot and dry in the day, but rather cool at night. No appearance of rain.	Except in low lands and where irrigation has been resorted to, the late rice crops are entirely destroyed and are being cut for cattle. Winter crops are also suffering badly; much still remains unsown, while in the north the sowings have been destroyed in some places and seeds are being sown anew. Sugarcane, indigo, and teal (oil-seed) are doing fairly, but want rain. There is a slight fall in the price of rice at Jungipore and the sudder sub-division. The rain of last week has done much good to the crops of the area where it fell. A seven-anna rice crop is expected; with more it would be eight annas. Cold weather crops considerably benefited.	Small-pox has not yet entirely disappeared. Cases still reported.
10	Dinagapore	" 15th	Nil	No rain; north wind prevails, and clouds come up occasionally.	No change for the better.	
11	Maldah	" 15th	Nil	Hot and dry. No sign of rain; nights cool.	There has been no rain and consequently no improvement in the state of the crops. Prices, however, are slightly more favorable owing to imports into the south and centre of the district from eastern districts. The cold weather crops within the influence of the Ganges promise a fair yield, provided there is rain before the end of November. The winter rice crop all round will not be more than a three or four-anna crop.	
12	Hajshabye	" 15th	Nil	There has been no rain throughout the district during the past week.	The prospects of the late crop have undergone no change for the better. Since last report absence of rain is telling on the cold weather crops, which are far from being in a flourishing condition. Winter rice on and near beels will yield a fair crop. In the north of Singra and throughout the rest of the district the rice crops have failed. The kalye pulse crop is promising. The winter rice is being cut in places already. The price of rice in Beaulah rose to 11 annas during the week, but lately it fell. The price of rice in the different parts of the districts ranges from 10 annas 10 chittacks to 14 annas to a rupee.	More cases of cholera reported from Chaugbat.
13	Rangpore	" 15th	Nil	The weather continues fine, but there is no prospect of rain.	The state of the rice crop can hardly be worse; there is very little hope now of even a four-anna crop. The people are sowing wheat, potatoes, and two sorts of millet, "cheena" and "kaon," very extensively as well as mustard, but rain is sadly wanted for all these crops. The tobacco also is in want of rain; in fact the only crops which seem to be doing well are sugarcane and ginger. The people are already suffering from the scarcity in parts of the district. The price of rice all over the district varies from Rs. 3 to 5 a maund, the price rising and falling as rice is imported from other districts.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Budder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	14 Bograh	Nov. 15th	Nil	Still dry and no prospect of rain.	No improvement in the state of the late rice crops; the greater part of them are lost. Sugarcane and sesamum oilseed are doing well in parts. Fair yield of mulberry in Bograh thanmah. Good is being done by irrigation in parts of the district.	
	15 Pubna	" 15th	Nil	The cold weather has set in with chilly winds continually blowing from the north-west. There has been no rain at all, nor is there any prospect of rain.	The report as to the late rice crop is the same as that of last week. The prospects of the winter crops are still generally regarded as favorable, but they cannot be expected to continue so unless there is rain within ten or fifteen days.	
	16 Darjeeling	" 15th	Nil	No rain throughout the district. In the hills mist and dark clouds, and very cold.	Rice crop in certain places is in perfect condition, but unfortunately the area under cultivation is not large. At other places the crops look green and healthy, though many small patches of dried up paddy are seen here and there. A ten-anna, if not twelve-anna, crop may be expected. In no case the ryots anticipate any thing like serious difficulty. Fresh sowings of tur, tobacco, and huldee—turmeric—looked very well. Darjeeling will itself require some aid from without. Terai will be able to rely on its own crops, and perhaps help Darjeeling without reckless exportation.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	17 Julpigoree	" 15th	Nil	Atmosphere unusually clear; sun more powerful; dew less heavy.	Tobacco, teal (oil-seed), mustard, pulses, and other cold weather crops promising well. The tobacco crop is expected to be unusually good owing to the dry and hot weather. Rain would do great damage now. The prospect of rice is much the same as last report. The unusual dryness of the weather is causing some anxiety as regards the tobacco now being planted. The same cause is operating unfavorably on some paddy to the south which, with ordinary weather, would have come to ear notwithstanding want of rain, but which is being parched up. The Deputy Commissioner reports after personal inspection that in the Dooars there will not be distress among the people. Rain would be very beneficial in Boda and the south generally. Boda is the only part of the district for which some anxiety is felt. Prices slightly fell within the last few days. One bis of paddy (74 maunds) was sold last year at Rs. 4 by traders going up; now they ask for the same Rs. 6.	
	Cooch Behar	" 18th	Nil	No signs of rain	Prospects are unchanged. The late rice crop is expected to be a ten-anna one, but scarcity is not apprehended. The principal cold weather crop—tobacco—is doing well.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL. — (Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		1878.				
18	Dacca	Nov. 18th ^o	Nil	Weather dry and cool, but not cold; heavy dews.	Rice as before; cold weather crops germinating better than expected.	Cholera continues, and also fever at Manickgunge.
19	Furzedpore	" 15th	Nil	Clear sunshine throughout the week. The cold weather appears to have set in.	No change in the rice crops since last week. Any rain after this date would do them harm, though the cold weather crops of pulses, oilseeds, &c., would be greatly benefited, the prolonged drought of seven weeks being very injurious to them. The price of rice is daily rising, and unless importations take place, will go up still higher; later in the season much distress, it is feared, will prevail, as the harvest all over the district will not exceed three-fifths of an average year, when even the grain produced is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, but is supplemented by imports from surrounding districts. The Deputy Collector sent to the west of the district to inquire into the state of the crops, writing from Syedpore, states that there will be a twelve-anna crop in that locality, and that the rice grown there does not suffice for consumption.	Four cases of cholera at Goalunda. All fatal.
20	Backergunge	" 15th	Nil	Only two sub-divisional returns in. No rain reported from anywhere. Dry and cold weather.	No improvement since last week. Lands liable to be submerged at high tides promise good crops as well as other low lands; not so high lands.	
21	Mymensing	" 15th	Nil	Fine and dry	Nothing to add beyond the remarks that the prices have again risen at Jamal-pore and Attea and in the portions bordering on the central districts. The rise is attributable to the demand for Itungpore, &c. Further inland in the Jamal-pore sub-division the smaller markets barely maintained their rates, and excess supplies were carried back unsold, the rate of 20 seers per rupee for early rice not satisfying these traders.	
22	Sylhet	" 8th	0.38	A little rain on Saturday night, and a little more on Tuesday. The rainfall has been very general in the district and greater in the interior than at head-quarters; heavy and sufficient rainfall in several places.	The rain of last week has been most beneficial to the crops. A little more would bring up the outturn of the year to a pretty fair average crop. Certainly more than a twelve-anna crop. A Deputy Collector just returned from the interior reports that the crops near Chaugola are acknowledged by the ryots to be as good as any they have had for some years. Another Deputy Collector, after a careful inspection of the crops in thanahs Latu, Hingajia, Rajnuggur, Nowakhali, Aladabad, and Nabigunge, hopes to see a thirteen-anna crop, if nothing untoward should occur. Pretty heavy rain has fallen in Tajpore, Rajnuggur, Nowakhali, and Hingajia, to be quite sufficient for the crops. Large exportations of rice have raised the price of rice. One or two merchants have received telegrams from Calcutta not to purchase any more rice as it is cheaper in Calcutta.	

Dacca Division.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1878.				
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	23 Cachar	Nov. 8th	0.75	Saltry	...	Prospects of crops much the same. Loss by insects in about a third of the district is estimated at two annas. An outturn of ten annas on the average crop or more may be expected. The appearance of the rice crop on the road from Budderpore to the sudder station a day or two ago was most promising.
	24 Chittagong	" 8th	A few drops on the 8th instant.	There was a little rain about the 4th, but the fall seems to have been very partial. Weather generally hot for the time of the year and at times cloudy and threatening. Morning of the 8th cooler, bright, and fine, with north-easterly wind.		The reports are generally favorable, except from Seeta-coond and Meerka Seral, where insects are said to be still attacking the crops.
	25 Noakhally	" 8th	0.95	Weather hotter than in the previous week.		In sixty-six villages within the limits of the Sudharam police, a little less than ten annas of the paddy is reported to have been destroyed by the "Mayoah" insect; with in the limits of Bamni police station, about two-annas is reported to have been destroyed. In Ameergunge the crops are reported to be in a middling state. In Ramgunge the destruction has been three annas in nine, and two annas in five villages. In Lukhipore the crops are reported to have been attacked by the "Mayoah," but the proportion of the crop destroyed is not mentioned. In Sundeeep the late rice and kulai—pulse—are said to be progressing favorably, while four annas of the ("Raja-shail" and "Posong") late rice are reported to have been destroyed by "Mayoah." Return from Begumgunge and Hatea not received.
	26 Tipperah	" 16th	Nil.	A marked change on last Monday, when the cold weather set in. The weather, however, does not seem settled yet.		Prospects are only so far better that the heat of the sun is somewhat less excessive. The late rice crop will be certainly a scanty one, but the early crop was a full one, and the only thing that is likely to cause distress is over exportation: merchants have been busy everywhere, but the call for rice is promptly met. A sudden demand in Comillah on the 26th October forced prices up to Rs. 8 a maund. On the 13th November the price was Rs. 1-12. This rice is the late rice of 1872, and it is believed that this year's early rice crop is still untouched.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 8th	0.4	Heavy dews in the morning up to 8 A.M.; cool at night.		The gathering of the paddy crop has been finished. The outturn has not been equal to that of the past year. The cotton is now being collected; the prospects up to date are good. The mustard crop is now being sown here and there. There seems no dread of scarcity, although the crops are on the whole not so good as usual.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
CHITTAGONG DIV.	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.			
	Hill Tipperah	Nov. 8th	0.10	Same as last week; cloudy nearly every evening. Slight rain on Tuesday.	No alteration reported. The paddy on high lands has withered in most places, and the jooms in the hills are said to have suffered from want of rain. Insects have not appeared as was apprehended.	
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 17th	Nil	Days hot; morning and evening cool.	Prospects of the paddy crops are getting worse day by day owing to continued drought. Cold weather sowings however are progressing favorably.	Health of the district good.
	29 Gya	" 15th	Nil	Cool. No rain has fallen in any part of the district.	Prospects of the crops continue bad. The paddy has failed to a large extent. It is only in the low-lying places that it has been saved. In the north-western parts of the Jehanabad sub-division it is reported to be fair. The cold weather sowings have been to a large extent deferred for want of rain; where they have been sown the crops are suffering much for want of rain. Artificial irrigation is carried on wherever possible.	
	30 Shahabad	" 15th	Nil	Slightly cloudy with east wind.	No change since last report. The cold weather crop is still being sown.	
	31 Tirhoot	" 15th	Nil	Dry and cold.	In the Durbhanga sub-division the rice crop is lost beyond hope. The prospects of the cold weather crop are day by day becoming more gloomy. The land which was prepared for sowing the cold weather crops has been dried up and become unfit for a second sowing. In the Madhubani sub-division the prospects of a good cold weather crop are very small. A great deal of the land usually devoted to the cultivation thereof has been left unsown. The prospects of the rice crop there is by no means cheering. In the Hajee-pore sub-division the rice crop is entirely lost for want of rain, and the cold weather crop is suffering from the same cause. In the Tajpore sub-division the cold weather crop has been benefited by the fall of a little rain in the south-west corner over some villages, but no good has been done to the rice crop which is materially injured and in some places is being cut for fodder. The cold weather crop in other parts of the sub-division is as bad as it can be, and there is still a four-anna of the same left to be sown, and if it rains within the month of Agra, followed by a favorable season, an eight-anna crop may be expected. The tobacco is very backward here. In the Setamarhee sub-division the kurtsee and rahr pulses are doing well, and the sugarcane is being cut. The paddy here is being cut for cattle in all places except	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	82 Saran	Nov. 15th	Nil	No rain; hot days and cool nights; west wind prevailing.	where irrigation is possible. The cold weather crop is sown in many places, but not to a very successful issue, and if rain does not fall within a short time there will remain but little hope for it. The prospects of the crop in the sudder sub-division are equally gloomy.	
	83 Champaran	" 15th	Nil	Cool. Weather cloudy now and then; west wind prevailing.	Paddy on the high lands has withered and is being made use of as fodder for cattle, while what little has hitherto been kept alive on the low lands is still doing well. Rain is much wanted for the cold weather crop which has, however, fairly germinated in most parts of the district and would do well if rain fall. Rahur, pulse, cotton, and sugarcane, except in Sowan sub-division, are in good condition. The Collector has himself seen much of pergunnahs Ksamer and Mukair, and a portion of pergunnah Goa, and though the rice crop even in low lands had entirely failed, was surprised to find the cold weather crop looking so well. Many new wells were also being dug. These lands however (known as "koch" soil) are very retentive of moisture. Nevertheless even in "koch" lands without rain it is not probable that the crop will exceed six annas, while in bhaugur or clay soil about half the district the crops will entirely fail without rain.	
	84 Monghyr	" 15th	Nil	Very dry; wind changeable. Hot in the middle of the day; occasional small clouds.	The prospect of the late rice crop is very gloomy. The outturn is estimated at two annas. About six annas of the cold weather crop lands have been sown and the remaining ten annas left uncultivated for want of moisture in the ground.	
	85 Bhagalpore	" 18th	Nil	...	Everything in <i>situ quo</i> as reported last week. The cattle are being turned into graze down the rice. The hopes of the cold weather crop diminish daily.	
	86 Purneah	" 15th	Nil	Cold and pleasant	No improvement to report; prospect remains same as last week. The cold weather crops on dearah lands very promising. Prices standing.	General health remarkably good.
BRAHMPUTRA DIVISION.	87 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 15th	Nil	Weather fair. Days hot; nights somewhat cold; very little dew at nights.	The prospects of the crops continue the same as last week; rain would do no good for the late rice crop, but would be of great benefit for the cold weather crops which are now being sown.	
	ORISSA				No improvement since last report; there is still time for the cold weather crops, if rain would fall up to the 25th instant.	
	88 Cuttack	" 15th	Nil	Hot	Prospect of crops good	Public health good.
ORISSA DIVISION.	89 Pooree	" 8th	0.23	Fair	The laghoo or second paddy crop is being reaped in certain pergunnahs; the late paddy crop is forming ears. The prospects of the cold weather crops are favorable. Khoordah sub-division.—In a few villages of Panchgur there will be a loss of four	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.—(Contd.)		1873.				
40	Balasore	Nov. 15th	Nil	As usual at the time of the year. The cold weather has fairly commenced.	to six-sixteenths of the late rice crop, which forms about two-thirds of the whole; one-third heavy Laghoo or second rice which has been out or which is being now cut shows an average outturn. A good shower of rain would improve the prospects of the late paddy throughout Khoordah, but even without rain at least a twelve-anna crop may be expected. The beali or Laghoo crops have turned out well everywhere. Cold weather crops promise well.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
41	Hazareebaugh	" 15th	Nil	No rain reported to have fallen in any part of the district; clouds hanging about.	There has been no change in the state of the crops since last week. There will be some loss of crop in the northern part of Jellesore and Kamardah Chacklas and in the southern part (Rasch pergunnah) of the district, but on the whole the crop will be little less than an average one. At present there is some sowing of mustard, pulse, and castor seed.	
42	Bohardugga	" 15th	Nil	Warmer than usual at this season; clouds come at intervals, but soon pass away.	There is but little to add to last week's report in regard to the estimated outturn of the rice crop; the winter crop must necessarily be a short one in consequence of the drought and want of moisture to enable the full quantity of land being brought under cultivation.	
43	Singbhoom	8th	Nil	Dry. Hot during the day, but cool in the evening and morning. Heavy dew at night.	Prospects continue much the same. The rice crops to the west and south-west are pretty fair, but not so good to the south-east and east. The crop generally has been estimated to be rather more than two-thirds of an average year. In Palumow the prospects of the late rice crop are reported to be better than were at one time anticipated, particularly towards the south, where a ten-anna crop may be realized. Kurthi, pulse, and teel (oilseed), promise very well, and the reports in regard to the sergojah crop are very favorable from all parts of the district. The great drawback is want of rain for the cold weather sowings. Only about four annas has been sown up to present time. Exportation of rice going on. Prices falling a little.	
					Dhalbhoom.—In all the tarafs it was expected that the outturn of rice would be an eight-anna and in some parts perhaps up to ten-anna. In most parts the crops looked very fair, but great deal of damage had been wrought by the continued drought. The grain was prevented from maturing. The earlier sort now being cut will give a fair return, but it is expected that the late sort will be almost entirely a failure except where irrigated. In many	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)						
	South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)	1873.				
44	Maunbhoom	Nov. 15th	Nil	Cloudy occasionally and warm, but no rain.	<p>tarafs the paddy on high lands has entirely dried up or withered beyond recovery, and in other places it was so bad as to be hardly worth the trouble of cutting; but on the other hand in low lands, where irrigation was resorted to, and in extensive beels, the yield will be a full one. In taraf Purulla Boharagola the fields of 40 to 50 villages have been saved by damming up a khal for irrigation, the outturn of which will be a full one. In another place measures are being taken to divert the course of a khal to water some fields. In taraf Porechattas alone is absolute scarcity apprehended, the eastern portion having almost entirely failed. In the rest of the pergunnahs a full eight-anna crop expected. In Sarikayla eight to ten-anna outturn of paddy expected. The rice crop in Porahat is very fair, heavy and extensive rain having fallen there in October. A good deal of upland crops entirely perished. Midland, very fair to view, but deficient in quantity. The rest all very good. All cold weather crops have suffered for want of rain which is much wanted. The yield is expected to be half. Several cold weather crops have not been sown for want of rain.</p> <p>The rice crops are now being cut, and some of the new rice is finding its way into the markets and is selling at from 16 to 20 seers per rupee. It is too soon yet to be able to state what the outturn will be, as but little has been yet thrashed; rain would now do more harm than good to the uncut paddy, but is very much required for the cold weather crops which have and are suffering very much for want of rain, on which account also the sowings cannot be proceeded with, except where irrigation is practicable from tank and bunds.</p>	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	8th	Nil	Fair and bright; nights and mornings cool and dewy. No rain during the week, nor any sign of it.	<p>The state and prospects of the late rice crop getting gradually worse, this week having also passed without rain. The rice on high lands is reported to have been almost all dried up, and is rather beyond recovery even if rain falls. The crop on low lands has also suffered greatly and is in danger. Some showers of rain, want of which is the cry everywhere, may, however, benefit it to some extent, if it comes shortly. The rice in beels or very low lands and near water is in a pretty good state. The cultivation of mustard has been retarded to some extent on account</p>	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	States and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873				
46	Kamroop	Nov. 17th*	Nil	Mornings raw, misty, and cold. Days clear and hot. Nights cold and heavy dew.	Late rice and tea crops backward; cotton, sugarcane, mustard, and pulse thriving.	Public health good.
47	Darrung	" 8th	Nil	Bright days and nights daily range of temperatures high. Little easterly breeze.	The entire absence of rain is ruining the rice crops in the southern half of the Mungledye sub-division and those on the high land generally throughout the district. Cold weather crops far below the average.	Fever prevalent.
48	Nowgong	" 8th	Nil	The weather has set in, now clear and fair, with cold, heavy dewy nights.	The late rice crop is stunted and sickly-looking on the very high lands, but an average crop may be looked for. The <i>bae</i> paddy doing well. The pulse crop will be an average one. The sugarcane crop will be a bumper one. Mustard being sown in great quantities. Tea operations slackening.	General health of the district excellent.
49	Seebeangor	" 8th	Nil	Days moderately hot, but nights and mornings cool and foggy. Few drops of rain on the morning of the 2nd and 7th instant.	There having been no rain since last report, the prospects of the rice crop have not improved. The paddy in most places looks well enough, but the ear is small owing to want of rain. From inquiries made in all directions and from what the sub-divisional officers have seen, the outturn is expected to be three-fourths of an average crop. Scarcity of rain has affected the pulse crop which is not important.	
50	Luckimpore	" 8th	0.07	The whole week was pleasantly fine and perfectly dry, with the exception of a shower on the night of the 7th instant.	Rice crop rather backward. Cold weather crops promising.	Public health fair.
51	Naga Hills	" 1st	Nil	Mornings foggy, evenings chilly, days pleasant.	Joom crops being gathered in and nearly completed; the outturn will be an average one. Terai crops will shortly be cut and promise well. Pathar crops very bad indeed, and no hope of their improving.	
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	" 8th	Nil	The weather at Shillong has been clear, but in many parts of the country, notably in Jynteah Hills, slight rain has fallen.	The paddy crop has nearly all been harvested, and on the whole it has been equal in yield to last year's produce. The cereals still standing are doing well; as also potatoes and cotton.	
53	Garo Hills	" 8th	Nil	Weather hot during the day time. Nights are getting cold. No signs of rain.	There has been no rain and the prospects of the crops in consequence are bad. There is nothing much to remark on the crops of these hills. On the northern slopes the cotton does not look so well as on the southern. Rice in the borders and in the districts of Goalpara and Mymensing is double the ordinary price.	

* Telegram of the 17th November received on the 18th. Shows the rainfall during the seven days including the 18th idem.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 18th November 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 9th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1878.	Rain from 2nd Nov. to 6th Nov. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1878.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.60	61.30	8th Nov.	
		... { Hospital ...	Nil	0.84	60.29	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge ...	Nil	Nil	69.47	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore ...	Nil	Nil	60.65	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	Nil	0.05	49.08	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul ...	Nil	Nil	60.61	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	55.09	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	0.03	60.35	ditto.	
		Patakhally ...	Nil	Nil	89.81	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	1.10	100.76	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	61.39	ditto.	
		Jainulpore ...	Nil	0.13	49.60	ditto.	
		Attenah ...	Nil	0.05	44.11	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	0.61	67.94	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	0.88	126.79	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	Nil	0.75	102.65	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	88.25	25th Oct.	
		Koyah ...	Nil	Not rec.	63.66	1st Nov.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	84.60	8th Nov.	
		... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	85.44	ditto.	
		Cor's Bazar ...	0.16	0.84	162.47	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	Nil	0.95	116.76	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	72.20	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Nil	69.39	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamtee Hill ...	Nil	0.40	73.35	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	0.10	67.67	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	30.49	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	0.05	39.14	ditto.	
		Barh ...	Nil	0.12	33.30	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	34.16	ditto.	
			... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	34.75	ditto.
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	0.13	41.03	ditto.	
		Arrangabad ...	Nil	Not rec.	33.04	1st Nov.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	38.73	8th Nov.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	37.72	ditto.	
		Sasaram ...	Nil	Nil	34.93	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	22.23	ditto.	
		Bhuboah ...	Nil	Nil	30.71	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mokufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	20.03	1st Nov.	
Darbhanga ...		Nil	Not rec.	31.46	ditto.		
Majerpore ...		Nil	Not rec.	35.96	ditto.		
Mudhubani ...		Nil	Not rec.	27.61	ditto.		
Sectanaree ...		Nil	Not rec.	37.10	ditto.		
Tajpore ...		Nil	Nil	31.11	8th Nov.		
Sarun	Chuprah ...	Nil	Not rec.	33.88	1st Nov.		
	Sewan ...	Nil	Not rec.	32.29	ditto.		
Champaran	Motechhari ...	Nil	Nil	41.04	8th Nov.		
	Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	32.69	ditto.		
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	0.09	38.22	ditto.		
	Begowserai ...	Nil	0.10	35.95	ditto.		
	Jamouie ...	Nil	Nil	43.09	ditto.		
Bhargulpore	Bhargulpore ...	Nil	0.06	38.68	ditto.		
	Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	26.73	ditto.		
	Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	34.54	ditto.		
	Banka ...	Nil	Nil	36.42	ditto.		
	Sanbora ...	Nil	Nil	27.45	ditto.		
Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	39.86	ditto.		
	Kishengungo ...	Nil	Nil	37.09	ditto.		
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	35.00	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnah.	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	44.94	ditto.		
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	34.27	ditto.		
	Rajmahal ...	Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto.		
	Moheshpore ...	Nil	Nil	25.24	ditto.		
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0.08	63.00	ditto.		
	Golda ...	Nil	Nil	35.91	ditto.		
							Not rec. 1st June to 6th July
							From 16th June and not rec. 31st Sept. to 4th Oct.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 26th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1873.	Rain from 2nd Nov. to 8th Nov. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	33.50	8th Nov.	From 1st April. Ditto. Ditto.
		Cuttack { Hospital	0.01	0.03	37.03	ditto.	
		Jajipore	Nil	0.02	35.38	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	0.30	Nil	57.50	ditto.	
		Juchisingpore	0.57	Not rec.	41.38	1st Nov.	
	Poonoo	False Point	0.35	1.00	57.85	8th Nov.	
		Poonoo	0.52	0.23	55.02	ditto.	
	Balasore	Khurdah	0.00	0.01	48.03	ditto.	
		Balasore	Nil	0.70	47.87	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	0.40	35.30	ditto.	
		Jellasore	Nil	0.70	48.75	ditto.	
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	30.54	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mohals	Chandbally	Nil	Nil	35.25	ditto.	
		Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	51.25	25th Oct.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY						
	Hasareebaugh	Hasareebaugh { Jail	Nil	Nil	50.04	8th Nov.	
		Pachumba { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	53.01	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Pachumba	Nil	0.25	51.80	ditto.	
		Ranchee	Nil	Nil	48.05	ditto.	
	Singhbhoom	Palamow	Nil	Nil	39.08	ditto.	
		Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	38.64	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom	Parulla	Nil	Nil	40.70	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	Nil	Nil	40.02	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	Nil	Nil	68.21	ditto.	
		Dhookree	Nil	Nil	91.42	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatty	Nil	Nil	40.11	ditto.	
		Burpettah	Nil	Not rec.	70.78	1st Nov.	
	Darrung	Teapore	Nil	Not rec.	65.80	ditto.	
		Mungledye	Nil	Not rec.	53.90	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	Nil	Nil	70.61	8th Nov.	
		Seebaugor	Nil	Not rec.	72.71	1st Nov.	
	Seebaugor	Golaghat	0.04	Not rec.	66.79	ditto.	
		Jorchaat	Nil	Not rec.	59.52	ditto.	
		Nazcerah	Nil	Not rec.	75.12	ditto.	
	Luckimpore	Debraoghur	Nil	Not rec.	90.87	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	Nil	Not rec.	101.51	ditto.	
		Suddya	0.03	Not rec.	82.57	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	Nil	Not rec.	43.74	ditto.	
		Shillong	Nil	Not rec.	53.37	ditto.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Jawai	Nil	Not rec.	73.40	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	Nil	Not rec.	203.57	ditto.	
	Garohills	Tura	Nil	Nil	85.93	8th Nov.	
		Bannoo	Nil	Nil	35.43	ditto.	
		Akyab	0.30	Nil	202.00	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 15th November 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th Nov. 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Nov. 9th	10	30.074	30.093	83.5	72.5	56	ENE	...	...	...	b
		16	30.047	30.065	84.7	70.5	40	N E	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.067	30.085	81.3	67.5	44	E by N	...	...	...	b
		16	30.072	30.090	83.0	64.0	33	N W	...	...	...	b
	11th	10	30.093	30.111	74.4	65.5	48	N	...	...	...	b
		16	30.078	30.096	83.0	67.0	39	N E	...	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.113	30.131	70.8	67.5	50	ENE	...	...	C	b
		16	30.089	30.047	82.8	67.4	40	N E	...	...	C	b
	13th	10	30.089	30.107	79.0	68.7	57	ENE	...	...	...	b
		16	30.075	30.083	82.5	68.5	42	ENE	...	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.075	30.093	77.8	68.0	57	ENE	...	...	...	b
		16	30.063	30.071	84.0	70.0	46	SSW	...	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.101	30.119	81.2	69.8	52	SSW	...	...	C	b
		16	30.073	30.090	83.6	69.8	46	N E	...	...	...	b
SALON ISLAND.	Nov. 9th	10	30.142	30.148	83	75	67	N E	60	...	OK, C	b, m
		16	30.027	30.033	84	73	56	N	64	...	K	b, v
	10th	10	30.149	30.155	80	69	44	N E	70	...	...	b
		16	30.083	30.088	83	66	36	N	80	...	...	b, v
	11th	10	30.183	30.189	80	68	44	N N E	46	...	...	b, v
		16	30.072	30.078	81	64	34	N	81	...	...	b, v
	12th	10	30.186	30.194	78	69	61	N	43	...	C	b, v
		16	30.073	30.078	83	67	39	N	89	...	C	b, v
	13th	10	30.182	30.188	78	70	65	N W	24	...	C	b, v
		16	30.068	30.072	83	73	60	SSW	66	...	C	b
	14th	10	30.147	30.163	70	70	61	NNW	64	...	C	b, m
		16	30.066	30.072	83	78	60	WSW	55	...	C	b
	15th	10	30.189	30.195	79	74	77	NNW	45	...	C	b, v
		16	30.065	30.071	83	73	60	WSW	56	...	C	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	Nov. 9th	10	30.002	30.005	81	70	55	N	39	...	...	b, v
		16	30.001	30.004	82	70	52	N	53	...	...	b, v
	10th	10	30.090	30.084	77	69	61	N	59	...	...	b, v
		16	30.020	30.018	79	67	50	NNW	47	...	...	b, v
	11th	10	30.086	30.080	78	70	72	N	68	...	...	b, m
		16	30.000	30.003	80	70	58	NW	21	...	...	b, c
	12th	10	30.033	30.026	78	68	57	NNW	45	...	...	b, v
		16	30.027	30.020	79	71	65	NNW	30	...	...	b, m
	13th	10	30.016	30.014	77	70	68	N	47	...	...	b, v
		16	30.027	30.020	80	72	66	W	49	...	C, CS	b
	14th	10	30.003	30.007	76	70	72	N	53	...	C, CS	b, v
		16	30.020	30.013	80	71	62	W	45	...	...	b, v
	15th	10	30.086	30.080	75	69	72	N	47	...	...	b, v
		16	30.023	30.015	80	68	51	NNW	43	...	...	b, v
MAHAR.	Nov. 9th	10	30.083	30.085	86	77	64	NNW	5	...	...	b, c
		16	30.028	30.029	85	76	64	ENE	8	...	...	b
	9th	10	30.034	30.034	84	78	75	N	8	0.01	...	c
		16	30.031	30.031	88	77	64	NNE	11	...	...	c
	10th	10	30.028	30.028	86	78	66	N E by N	11	0.04	...	c
		16	30.043	30.073	84	77	71	NNE	14	...	...	c
	11th	10	30.049	30.070	86	77	64	N E by N	15	...	...	c
		16	30.044	30.074	84	74	60	SE by E	7	...	...	cloudy.
	12th	10	30.032	30.063	84	76	67	SE by E	4	...	...	cloudy.
		16	30.050	30.080	83	76	71	E by N	10	...	...	cloudy.
	13th	10	30.056	30.086	79	75	69	N E	10	0.36	...	cloudy.
		16	30.040	30.070	79	75	82	N	9	0.77	...	cloudy.
	14th	10	30.081	30.051	76	74	80	NW by N	8	1.48	...	cloudy.
		16	30.018	30.048	80	76	82	SW	8	0.09	...	o
CUTTACK.	Nov. 9th	10	30.073	30.055	84	76	67	W	0.6	...	OK	b
		16	30.067	30.039	87	75	55	ESE	19	...	S, K	b
	10th	10	30.066	30.081	77	70	68	NNE	0.9	...	...	b
		16	30.000	30.083	85	70	44	NNE	3.9	...	K	b
	11th	10	30.026	30.109	78	68	57	NNW	0.2	...	...	b
		16	30.015	30.007	84	68	40	N E	1.9	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.039	30.122	79	69	56	NNE	0.4	...	...	b
		16	30.015	30.007	85	69	41	ESE	1.6	...	OK	b
	13th	10	30.019	30.103	78	69	61	NNE	0.5	...	C	b
		16	30.018	30.000	84	69	43	NNE	1.8	...	C	b
	14th	10	30.029	30.081	78	69	61	W	0.6	...	C	b
		16	30.008	30.000	85	70	44	ENE	1.2	...	C	b
	15th	10	30.038	30.119	80	71	62	WNW	0.5	...	C	b
		16	30.005	30.087	87	70	39	NW	2.3	...	C	b
AGRA.	Nov. 9th	10	30.014	30.036	81	74	70	N	1.8	...	...	b
		16	30.001	30.022	84	74	60	N	6.0	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.000	30.022	78	70	65	NNW	2.6	...	...	b
		16	30.016	30.037	83	75	67	N E	3.8	...	...	b
	11th	10	30.043	30.064	80	74	74	N	2.0	...	...	b
		16	30.034	30.055	83	77	75	W	1.1	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.070	30.092	79	74	77	N E	2.4	...	...	b
		16	30.014	30.035	85	75	60	ENE	4.5	...	...	b
	13th	10	30.035	30.077	78	73	78	N	2.0	...	...	b
		16	30.040	30.071	81	74	70	W	4.5	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.048	30.080	79	71	77	N E	1.8	...	...	b
		16	30.034	30.056	79	72	69	N E	3.6	...	...	b, g
	15th	10	30.003	30.045	76	69	64	N E	1.9	...	...	b
		16	30.049	30.071	82	73	59	E	3.6	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 15th November 1873.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta; from 8th to 14th November 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		Lb.	Miles	In.		
Nov. ...	8th	30.006	88.3	76.3	138.0	81.4	76.1	72.4	0.75	S S W, S W & W	...	83.1	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	9th	30.003	80.5	72.8	132.8	70.2	71.2	65.8	.64	N E	...	104.6	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	10th	.017	85.0	68.4	138.7	75.8	66.6	60.2	.60	E N E & N W	...	99.3	...	...	Clear.
	11th	.029	84.7	64.5	133.0	73.9	65.3	59.2	.62	N N W & N E	...	81.0	...	...	Clear.
	12th	.085	85.0	65.5	137.5	74.3	66.3	60.7	.64	N E & E N E	...	82.9	...	☾	Clear and cirri. Foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	13th	.025	84.5	67.0	137.0	74.9	67.2	61.8	.65	N E & E N E	...	93.1	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	14th	.019	85.2	67.0	138.0	75.3	68.0	63.9	.67	E N E & S S W	...	74.2	...	...	Clear Slightly foggy at 8 & 9 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23.8
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	88.3
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	87.6
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	by lower rain gauge	Nil
	by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0.47
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th November	...	44.32
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	69.19

GOPEENAUTH SEN.

In charge of the Observatory.

The 17th November 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1873, on 159½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	38,323	23,114 7 6	2,118 16 8	108,858 12	38,625 0 8	3,540 12 9	6,659 9 4
Or per mile of railway	242	146 1 6	13 7 8	214 0	244 1 3	22 7 6	55 15 3
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	660,118½	3,15,540 10 6	28,903 12 0	2,174,821 25	7,41,897 1 0	69,007 6 5	96,013 18 2
Total for 18 weeks	698,441½	3,38,455 2 0	31,025 8 8	2,283,679 12	7,80,522 1 8	71,547 19 0	102,573 7 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,663	20,350 4 11	1,863 13 2	163,014 12	52,721 14 10	4,833 16 10	6,696 9 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	202	129 14 6	11 18 2	1,015 0	336 14 1	30 17 7	42 13 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	942,494	2,04,154 13 3	20,904 3 9	2,776,743 31	7,47,579 9 11	69,546 9 3	93,310 13 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,203	1,130 0 0	113 12 0	22,651 0	674 0 0	67 8 0	181 0 0
Or per mile of railway	298	40 8 0	4 1 0	809 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	6 9 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	62,076	13,730 6 0	1,372 16 0	317,206 0	10,513 0 0	1,051 6 0	2,424 2 0
Total for 19 weeks	60,279	14,864 0 0	1,486 8 0	339,856 0	11,187 0 0	1,118 14 0	2,605 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,497	1,143 12 3	114 11 6	13,310 8	440 6 8	44 0 10	138 12 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	300	40 14 5	4 1 10	475 14	15 11 8	1 11 5	5 13 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,467	14,015 10 1	1,401 11 3	229,060 14	7,045 5 9	704 11 2	2,168 2 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	136,110	1,94,134 0 3	18,162 8 9	† 800,770 0	† 3,57,550 12 0	32,775 9 9	50,937 15 1
Or per mile of railway	106	154 12 8	14 3 9	.....	270 3 3	25 12 2	39 15 13
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	1,873,441	24,10,550 4 6	230,867 2 2	10,932,854 30	43,31,900 5 0	442,934 3 11	683,891 6 1
Total for 19 weeks	2,009,551	25,05,654 4 9	239,120 7 11	11,943,624 30	51,89,401 1 0	475,890 13 7	714,822 1 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	112,927	1,85,233 0 3	16,961 8 8	518,290 30	3,09,701 0 4	28,297 11 11	45,279 0 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	144 11 8	13 5 4	.....	241 2 9	23 2 3	35 7 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,835,751	23,00,022 9 1	219,010 8 0	8,005,312 0	45,58,170 11 3	417,832 6 4	637,742 14

* No. 26 and Rs. 3378-14 added on account of Viceroy's Special Train ran on 30th and 31st October 1873 from Calcutta to Calcutta.
† Mds. 14,407 and Rs. 11,237-11-9 added on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,700	18,275 0 6	1,675 4 3	62,942 10	30,033 8 0	1,838 4 9	3,513 9 0
Or per mile of railway	41	81 12 4	7 9 11	.....	89 11 7	8 4 6	15 14 5
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	68,905	1,08,202 8 9	10,418 11 4	734,604 10	2,27,093 11 4	20,503 15 2	38,291 0 6
Total for 19 weeks	71,073	1,26,477 9 3	12,093 15 7	797,546 20	2,47,647 4 0	22,700 10 11	39,794 18 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,300	23,553 12 2	2,189 5 7	40,784 20	14,307 11 0	1,311 10 9	3,499 16 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	105 6 4	9 15 3	.....	64 0 8	5 17 4	15 10 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	81,158	2,04,744 4 5	18,731 11 2	629,376 0	1,98,760 0 3	17,600 11 7	35,401 2 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th November 1873, on 277½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.						
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.								
		Rs.	A. P.		£ s. d.	Mds. Nrs.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.				
Total traffic for the week	1,441	1008	0 0	108	18 0	8,512	0	267	0 0	26	14 0	135	12 0
Or per mile of railway	53	40	0 0	4	0 0	123	0	10	0 0	1	0 0	5	0 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	23,867	17,848	0 0	1,784	4 0	63,611	0	5,090	0 0	690	0 0	3,583	4 0
Total for 19 weeks	24,308	18,931	0 0	1,893	2 0	66,923	0	5,257	0 0	725	14 0	3,818	16 0
COMPARISON.													
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,434	1,145	5 8	114	10 8	4,386	30	410	7 0	41	10 0	155	0 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	52	43	0 8	4	4 0	161	17	15	1 0	1	10 0	5	14 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23,748	17,733	11 8	1,773	5 8	78,116	11	7,045	5 8	704	19 10	2,678	5 3



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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EMIGRATION OF LABORERS FROM THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1873.

READ—

Letter No. 3517, dated 19th November 1873, asking on what terms tea planters would be willing to take laborers whom Government might assist in emigrating from the distressed districts.

Read also—

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, enquiring on what terms he would promote immigration into Burmah.

Read also—

Letter No. 7F, dated 21st November, from the Commissioner of Patna, reporting that the bands of laborers who ordinarily emigrate eastwards from Sarun and other parts of Behar at this time of year, are now returning to Sarun because they find food so dear in the eastern districts.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor will be very glad, in pursuance of the policy indicated at paragraph 30 of His Excellency the Viceroy's orders of the 7th November, to promote emigration from the distressed districts to Assam and Cachar as soon as he can find employers ready to engage the immigrants on fair terms. He would hope to be able to arrange for marching emigrants from Sarun and Behar across Northern Behar and Bengal to Dhoobree, supplying them with food from the grain depôts in those districts.

2. The papers described above will be published for general information, with an invitation for offers to take laborers for a term of twelve months, as

proposed in the Government letter of the 19th November. Persons offering to take immigrants should state whether they require all able-bodied men, or whether they will take whole families.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3517, dated Calcutta, the 19th November 1873.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the Statistical Dept.

To—The Landholders' Associations of Calcutta and Debrooghurh.

I AM directed to invite your attention to the marginal extract from the

PARA. 30. It is to be hoped that, in the populous tracts visited or threatened by distress, unemployed laborers may emigrate to places where food is in comparative plenty, where a special demand exists for their labor, where cultivable waste abounds, such as the tea districts, the Doars, the provinces of Assam, and of British Burmah. If it be found possible for the Government to facilitate such emigration, directly or indirectly, the Governor-General will be glad to receive any suggestions which the Lieutenant-Governor may be able to make.

orders issued by the Government of India regarding the impending scarcity of food in Bengal.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would ask your Association to favour the Government with any suggestions as to the best mode of promoting

immigration to the districts during this exceptional season, and as to the terms on which tea planters may be willing to bear part of the cost of importing immigrants and agree to receive laborers. The Lieutenant-Governor's present view is that immigrants who may be assisted by Government during the present year should not be expected to enter into an agreement for more than twelve months from the date of their arrival in the tea districts. At the end of that period they should be allowed to look about them and make up their minds whether they will stay in the tea districts either as tea coolies, or as ryots on the large surplus of cultivable lands which exists in those districts.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to say at what cost Government Agents may be able to march emigrants across to Dhoobree if they come from North Behar, or to send them by railway and steamer if they come from Western Bengal. But he fears that the cost could not be under 15 to 30 or 40 rupees a head according as they go to near or distant district; and he would wish to know whether tea planters would find it worth while to pay one-half of the cost of carrying emigrants up to a limit of Rs. 10 per head, if they get one year's

Seebaugor.
Luckimpore.
Durrung.

Cachar.
Nowgong.

agreement from each Government emigrant. Further, up to what limit would the planters of each labor

district care to take coolies at these terms.

4. Copies of this letter will be forwarded to the Commissioners of Assam and Dacca, and to the Deputy Commissioners of the five districts above named, for expression of opinion. The Deputy Commissioners will be asked to invite a certain number of representative planters in these districts either to meet and discuss the matter, or to communicate respectively their opinions and suggestions to Government in this department. The Lieutenant-Governor does not mention Darjeeling as a tea district to be operated upon under these orders, as the Labor Act does not apply to the Darjeeling district, and that district is well within reach of voluntary emigration.

5. As any course of action that may be adopted must be decided upon by the 15th January at latest, I am to ask that replies to this letter may be furnished by the end of December next.

6. It may be well to mention that the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has suggested that relief funds might very usefully be expended in sending down emigrants to Burmah, where labor is always much in demand, where families might be put down in agricultural settlements. The Chief Commissioner considers that perhaps twenty or thirty thousand immigrants could be readily absorbed into British Burmah in a single season.

No. 3504, dated Calcutta, the 19th November 1873.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the Statistical Department.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's telegram of the 14th current to His Excellency the Viceroy, I am directed to forward copy of a letter which

the Lieutenant-Governor has caused to be issued to representatives of the tea planting interest on the subject of promoting emigration from Bengal and Behar during the coming season of distress.

2. I am to inquire whether employers of labor, or any of the Government departments of British Burmah, would be disposed to bear a share (up to say Rs. 10 a head) in the cost of conveying emigrants from Bengal to Burmah. I am further to inquire whether able-bodied single men (as suggested in the Hon'ble Mr. Eden's telegram), or families, would be the most acceptable immigrants to Burmah.

No. 7F, dated Bankipore, the 21st November 1873.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Commissioner of Patna,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 230 of the 18th instant, from the Collector and Magistrate of Sarun, reporting that numbers of people who had lately emigrated from his district are returning owing to their inability to pay for the high price of food on the route. The matter is a serious one, but it is too late now to do much to remedy it. As the ordinary season for emigrating is passing by, I have directed that food depôts be laid in along the line of route, and be sold to emigrants at cost price. The officers in charge of the works under Mr. Stevens, Executive Engineer, Raj Durbhangah, might be expected to do this. I would urge the speedy issue of the orders contemplated in regard to facilitating emigration to Assam, &c.

No. 230, dated Chuprah, the 18th November 1873.

From—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Collector and Magistrate of Sarun,

To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I HAVE the honor to report that I have been informed that numbers of people who had lately emigrated from this district, intending to proceed to Cooch Behar and Assam, are now returning owing to their inability to pay their expenses in consequence of the high price of food prevailing on the route. I was told by a planter that 300 of such persons had so returned on his own Dehat alone.

2. As it seems very desirable that measures should be taken to facilitate emigration as much as possible, I beg to report the circumstance with a view to such action as the Government may think proper to take in the matter.

THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR H. C. CUTLIFFE.

Extracts (paragraphs 1 and 2) from a letter from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 853, dated 27th October 1873.

I HAVE the honor to submit memorandum No. 3760, dated the 24th instant, from the Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency Circle, reporting the death of Surgeon-Major H. C. Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S., Officiating Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.

2. This very sad and sudden event has deprived Government of the services of a medical officer of high character and intelligence, and superior professional attainments; the Calcutta Medical School, of a distinguished surgeon, an able lecturer, and popular and successful teacher; and the public of this city, of a most efficient, conscientious, and kind practitioner.

Extract (paragraph 1) from a letter from the Additional Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, No. 1242VS., dated 4th November 1873.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 853, dated 27th ultimo, with enclosure, and in reply to express His Honor's great regret at the untimely death of Surgeon-Major H. C. Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S., Officiating Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, on the 24th ultimo, and his sense of the very great loss the Government and the public have sustained in being deprived of the services of a medical officer so eminent in his profession, and one so well calculated to forward the great cause of surgical science.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMDOO, RAJKA.											
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.						
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan ...	10 12	10 8	12 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	13 8	13 4	19 8	14 8	15 8	23 0												
2	Bancoorah ...	11 8	11 14	14 8	20 0	22 0	20 0	11 4	12 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	17 8												
3	Beerbhoom ...	10 8	12 0	14 0				12 0	12 12	16 8	15 0	16 8	19 8												
4	Midnapore ...	10 0	10 4	10 8				14 0	15 8	19 8	14 0	20 0	24 0												
5	Hoochly Howrah ...	11 0	11 0	12 0				9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 12	18 0												
		12 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	13 4	14 0	19 0												
Central Districts.																									
6	24-Pergunnahs ...		12 4	12 4		24 8	24 0	8 14	8 12	8 0	13 4	13 14	18 4						20 0						
7	Nuddea ...	11 7	11 7	14 8	20 0	21 12	22 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	13 5	13 5	17 5												
8	Jessore ...	11 8	12 0	13 5				18 0	14 10	17 12	19 0	21 5	26 10												
9	Mooredabad ...	13 8	14 0	15 0				11 0	11 8	14 0	13 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	40 0	18 0									
10	Dinapore ...	11 0	11 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	22 8	12 8	11 0	22 0	14 8	14 8	28 0												
11	Maldah ...	12 8	12 8	16 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0									
12	Rajshahye ...	10 8	10 8	15 0	24 0	26 4	30 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	12 12	13 8	22 8												
13	Rungpore ...	9 6	10 8	11 4				10 2	10 2	14 10	13 0	11 13	22 8												
14	Bograh ...	12 0	13 8	12 0				9 12	9 12	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0												
15	Pubna ...	15 0	15 0	16 0				12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 8	30 0												
16	Darjeeling ...	5 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0												
17	Julpigore† Cooch Behar.*	7 0	9 0	9 0				16 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	14 0						16 0						
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca ...	11 0	10 10	13 5	15 0	20 0	22 0	13 0	14 8	21 0	16 0	16 0	22 0												
19	Farrakpore ...	16 0	16 0	21 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	26 0												
20	Backergunge ...							13 5	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	27 8												
21	Mymensing ...	10 0	10 8	12 0				13 4	14 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	28 0												
22	Sylhet† ...	9 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	11 8		16 0	18 4	23 0	23 0	27 0	33 8												
23	Cachar† ...	9 2	9 2	9 2				13 5	16 0	10 0	20 0	26 10	29 1												
24	Chittagong† ...	8 0	8 0	14 0				13 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	22 0												
25	Nontally† ...							16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	24 0												
26	Tipperah† ...	9 0	9 0	11 0				16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 8												
27	Chittagong Tracts† Hill Tipperah ...	8 8	8 8	10 8				13 13	13 13	13 13	16 0	16 0	16 0												
BEHAR.																									
28	Patna ...	11 8	11 8	24 0	17 0	18 0	21 4	11 8	12 0		12 8	13 0	21 0												
29	Gya ...	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	10 8	9 8	19 0												
30	Mahabadi ...	11 8	11 8	15 8	16 0	18 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	12 8	13 0	18 4												
31	Tirhoot ...	10 0	10 11	15 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	14 8	9 12	11 12	15 8	17 0	19 0										
32	Saran ...	12 0	12 0	13 8	17 0	18 0	20 0	8 8	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0												
33	Chumpan ...	11 0	11 8	16 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	13 8	27 0												
34	Monghyr.*	12 0	12 0	16 2	20 8	20 3	24 0	10 1	10 1	16 2	13 14	13 14	16 15												
35	Bhagulpore ...	10 0	10 0	16 0			40 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	25 0												
36	Parneah ...																								
37	Bontal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	16 0				11 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	30 0									
ORISSA.																									
38	Cuttack.*																								
39	Pooree ...	16 1	14 7	15 12				23 10	23 10	29 9	34 2	33 12	37 12												
40	Balasore ...	12 0	12 0					16 0	16 0		21 0	26 0													
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
41	Hazareebaugh ...	10 0	9 8	14 0		16 0		10 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	17 0												
42	Lohardugga ...	11 0	11 0	11 0			16 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	22 0												
43	Singbhoom ...	14 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	20 0		14 0	12 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	26 0												
44	Maunohoom ...	11 0	11 0	13 0			24 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	26 0												
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																									
45	Goalpara† ...	12 0	10 0	10 0				11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0												
46	Kamrup† ...	13 0	13 0	16 0				11 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	20 0	20 0												
47	Darrang† ...	10 0	10 0	10 0				10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0												
48	Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0				11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0												
49	Seelamgong† ...	6 0	6 0	12 0			16 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0												
50	Lukhimpore.*																								
51	Naga Hills.*																								
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills†							8 0	10 0	13 0	9 0	12 0	13 8												
53	Garro Hills.*																								

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 15th November 1873 received after the publication of the last Gazette.

A Old.

B New.

C Price of common rice at the several sub-divisions ranges from 12-8 to 16 annas per rupee.

D In some sub-divisions.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd November 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.		1873.				
Western Districts.						
1	Burdwan	Nov. 25th*	Nil	No rain; dew tolerably heavy.	It is becoming clear that the crops in the east and south of the district are not nearly so bad as those in west and some of the northern thannahs.	Fever prevalent.
2	Bancoorah	" 22nd	Nil	Dry and cold	The sowing of cold weather crops has mostly been a failure. About eight annas of the late or winter paddy expected to come in during December.	
3	Beerboom	" 22nd	Nil	Cold and bright	Early rice harvest over. Reaping of the late rice commencing. Exportation by rail of week ending 15th instant, 7,002 maunds, chiefly to the Bhargulpore and Patna divisions. Prices show a rising tendency.	
4	Midnapore	" 22nd	Nil	Seasonable, dry and cold	Unchanged since last report. Prices are still the same, but if anything, with a tendency to rise. Rice is being imported to the north of the district from the south in large quantities.	
5	Hooghly	" 22nd	Nil	Clear throughout; wind from north-east. No prospect of rain.	The state of the crops is much the same as when last reported. The early rice is being cut generally throughout the district, the outturn is about two annas. The upland rice is continuing to dry up. The cut at the head of the Kana Nuddeo is progressing rapidly, and will place a large volume of water for irrigation at the disposal of the cultivators. Prices are rising generally.	
	Howrah	" 22nd	Nil	Settled, fine; days unseasonably warm; nights comparatively cold; dew very heavy.	The prospects of the crops remain unaltered in all material respects. The water raised from the Damoodah through cuts in the embankments has done much good in many places in the district. The Oolooberiah crops are better than what was anticipated, and so are those in Amtah. But these alterations for the better are not large enough to affect the general result materially.	Fever very bad in Shibpur,--about ten deaths a day. Has now appeared in Belgatchea and its neighbourhood, situated at the other extremity of the municipality.
Central District.						
6	24-Pergunnahs	" 22nd†	Nil	The sky somewhat overcast about the time of the new moon. Weather still warm for the time of the year.	In Diamond Harbour sub-division about a seven-anna crop is expected, and some distress is apprehended in the southern parts of thannahs Sultanpore and Ma-thoorpore, where more than a two-anna crop cannot be hoped for. From Barripore the Deputy Collector reports that the paddy cut contains very little grain, and that the outturn will be very poor. Cold weather crops have been sown here and in Barnack, wherever water was available. In the latter sub-division the rice crop on the high lands is comparatively destroyed, but some good crops will be taken from the beels and low lands. In Satkherah and Buseerhaut prospects are reported to be getting worse and worse as the drought	Fever still continues in Barripore, Buseerhaut, and Satkherah sub-divisions, and at Alipore. Small-pox has made its appearance in Buseerhaut. Elsewhere public health good.

* Telegram of the 23th November received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report of the 22nd November received on the 25th. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.) Central Districts.— (Contd.)		1873.				
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7 Nuddes	Nov. 22nd	Nil	Sky generally clear; nights cold; days rather hot for the time of the year.	continues. Some distress is felt by the labouring classes in the latter sub-division for want of employment which is generally abundant at this season of the year. Reports from other parts much the same as before. Prices have generally an upward tendency, but as the late rice crop is cut, it is anticipated that they will become easier.	
	8 Jessore	.. 22nd	Nil	Clear and sunny, with occasional light clouds.	No material change in the prospects of the crops. From the Ranaghat sub-division it is reported that there will be only a two-anna crop of the late rice; elsewhere a four-anna crop is still expected.	
	9 Moorshedabad	.. 22nd	Nil	No rain during the week; occasionally cloudy.	There has been no rain during the week, and the state of the crops is consequently much the same as last week. In the Sudder Sub-division the nrhur (pulse) and indigo look pretty well, but the rest of the cold weather crops suffer from want of rain. The tapping of the trees for date-sugar is commencing. This is an important produce throughout a great part of the district, and cold, clear weather in December and January is what it principally wants; some fears are felt as to the effect of the want of rain on the supply of juice, but it is too early to judge. The other cold weather crops are in bad condition owing to want of rain. This is particularly the case with the mustard. Pulses and linseed are in some places better than others. The boro rice crop is grown somewhat largely in the south, and this is the time for sowing and transplanting. The drought is said to be interfering with the growth of the seedlings and an insect known as "majra poka" is damaging the seed beds. The general outturn of the late rice as now estimated will not be materially different from the expectations previously reported. Prices throughout the district are still comparatively low.	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	10 Dinagpore	.. 22nd	Nil	No rain, dry; north wind prevailing.	Prospects much the same as last week, but from the Collector's personal observation in the western parts of the district, from which the worst reports had been received, they do not appear to be quite so gloomy as represented. A great deal of the crops has been saved by irrigation. In the north the harvest has commenced, and the sub-divisional officer states that an average outturn of seven annas is expected. The cold weather crops generally want rain, but are getting on fairly in some parts. Prices at head-quarters—best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice average 14 seers, early rice 16 seers per rupee.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
Central Districts.—(Contd.)		1873.				
11	Malda	Nov. 22nd	Nil	Weather hot and dry; nights cold; clouds collect and disappear.	There has been no rain this week, and consequently no improvement in the state of the crops. The cutting of the winter rice crop will commence in a few days. The yield of the whole district is not expected to average more than a four-anna crop. In places where there is still some moisture the plant looks well, but the ears do not swell with grain as they should do. It is thus difficult to tell till the crop is reaped what the exact outturn will be. The cold weather crops may still be fairly good if rain falls before the end of November. Relief work in the shape of repairs to district roads is going on.	Health of the district good.
12	Rajshahye	" 22nd	Nil	No rain; cloudy and close the first part of the week; latterly the sky has cleared, and the nights and mornings have been cooler.	In the Bhurindro in the west of the district and in the extreme north of Singrah Thannah the late rice has failed. In Baruigan the crop is a very fair one, in the rest of the district generally the crop will give an average yield of six annas. The cold weather crops are suffering from continued drought. The mulberry crop is a very fair one. Pulses and teel (oil-seed) are promising, but will require rain shortly. Prices of rice show little or no variation.	Small-pox at Pann-leah. Cholera at Poothia. Ditto at Charghat. Ditto at Belmaria. Ditto and small-pox at Nattora. Small-pox at Bagmara.
13	Rangpore	" 22nd	Nil	The weather continues fine and tolerably cool, but there does not seem to be any prospect of a rainfall.	The state of the rice crop is extremely bad, not much more than a three-anna crop can be expected. In one or two parts of the district it is hoped that a six-anna crop may be obtained, but in other parts it is expected that it will be as low as one-anna. The price of rice throughout the district ranges from Rs. 3 to 5 per maund. Tobacco, wheat, mustard, and different kinds of pulses have been extensively sown, but the continued want of rain is causing great damage. The sugarcane and ginger crops are said to be good in some parts of the district.	
14	Bogra	" 22nd	Nil	.....	As previously reported, only a small part of the late rice crop will be saved. Some cold weather crops, sesamum, oilseed, &c., are favorably reported on in parts. Sugarcane prospering. 15 acers of rice per rupee at Bogra market on the 22nd November.	
15	Pubna	" 22nd	Nil	Warm for the time of the year; chilly winds however blow from the north-west. There has been no rain at all, and there is no prospect of any at present.	The low ground late rice is still being cut. It will be about an eight-anna crop. The cold weather crops were all sown in proper time, but they are somewhat backward. Their prospects still remain good but they will fail if the present drought continues long.	